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A MASTERLY EXPOSE

MALLONEY ROUTS SOCIAL DEMOCRATS IN WORCESTER.

Working Case Won by His Assertions and Proof That the Poly-Nominal Party is a Capitalist Party—Meets Cry of "A Use" With Documentary Evidence.

Special to The Daily People.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 10.—A great afternoon's work was put in on the south end of the Common in this city to-day. After last Sunday's meeting when the speakers had gone, a little bunch of Kangaroos, including that misanthropic little degenerate Usher, got in amongst the crowd and in their usual fashion began vilifying the S. L. P. Comrade Walter Hoar thereupon mounted the box, and after briefly reviewing the difference between the two parties and referring to the cowardly tactics pursued by the Kangs, announced that Comrade Malloney would be back in a week and would then devote most of his speech to explaining the difference between the S. L. P. and the "Social Democratic," so-called "Socialist" party, and invited all to be present on that occasion, telling the Kangs also to be sure to come and ask all the questions they desired.

To-day, when Malloney began speaking, he told the large audience which had gathered that having been informed of what had taken place after his departure last Sunday, he had come prepared to show the attitude of the S. L. P. toward all fake, reform or freak movements, and to prove, by documentary evidence, much of which was furnished by the multi-nominal party itself, that the "Social Democratic," now called "Socialist," party, is not only not organized in the interest of the working class, but is a side-issue set up and maintained for the express purpose of running the aspirations of the working class into the ground.

He pointed out to the audience that they (the S. D.'s) continually accused us of calling them and their allies, the labor fakirs, names; yet the strongest denunciations from the lips of S. L. P. speakers, of Democrats and Republicans, based upon the treatment of the working class by those parties, is permissible and absolutely necessary in the eyes of the Social Democrats. But, just as our condemnation of the old parties is based upon their treatment of the workers, so also are our arguments against the Social Democrats based upon the record of their treachery toward and misleading of the working class.

Malloney further said he would give no opinion or make no statement but what could be proven from their own published documents and would let the audience decide for themselves whether he was right or not, or whether or not he could be accused of calling names or being abusive.

In order that his hearers may clearly understand what he meant to bring out and be enabled to follow him intelligently, Malloney here gave a short, concise and forceful exposition of what capitalism is and what it means to the working class.

Next he explained in a similar manner what Socialism is and what it would mean to the working class. Those two points made clear, he proceeded to explain the kind of organization that is necessary in order to effect the emancipation of the workers from the evils of capitalism and inaugurate the establishment of Socialism; the lines upon which it must be formed, and the caliber of the men who must compose it. Organizations such as the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. contain the correct principles and the manner of men needed to bring about the desired results.

Comrade Malloney then held up a number of documents from which he proceeded to show that the Kangaroo, "Social Democratic," "Socialist" party has neither the correct organization nor the quality of men in its ranks to carry out this work. Indeed, on the contrary he would prove it is merely a disorganized organization of freaks and degenerates, a mere side-issue and as such a positive injury to the working class, inasmuch as it is helpful to the capitalist class in its efforts to confuse the minds of the workers and smother their aspirations.

Holding up a copy of The Worker of September 28, the speaker read the semi-annual report appearing in that issue and signed by the "Local Quorum."

With this he proved by their own words that their "party" is nothing but a tapeworm with practically no cohesive properties. But one property it does possess, namely that of the tree-toad which adapts itself to its surroundings by changing its color according to its location; if, on the tree-bark, its color will be that of the bark; on the grass it will become green; if placed on red sand it will begin to change to the color of the sand.

In like manner does this Kangaroo tapeworm hatch a different set of principles and different tactics in different sections of the country, according to the particular petty material interests or peculiar mental make-up of those who control its destinies in each section.

Malloney next read the S. L. P. leaflet, and explained in detail the list of indictments against the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" party, therein, and followed with the notorious Quincy platform leaflet in which their nominee for mayor in that city, G. B. Bates, said: "In city affairs I have always been an independent and am now."

The leaflet described Mr. Bates as one

of the largest taxpayers and property-holders in Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Scituate and Nantucket. Mr. Bates never used intoxicating liquors, never used tobacco, is a successful business man, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum, ten years a member of the Quincy Yacht Club, nine years a member of the Y. M. C. A. and so on ad nauseum.

Malloney used this leaflet to show how the Social Democrats grasped at the chance to use "a good man," a "respectable citizen," etc., and advertised him as such in the hope of catching votes.

He next dissected Carey's record, his picketing bill for which Carey voted after what little virtue it might have had been amended out of it by the other capitalist politicians.

Carey's silence in the matter of Judge Braley's decision to the effect that the union treasury could be held liable for any damage done by the strikers in the late Boston strike, at the same time that the former was showing his patriotism by bowling about granting a reception to a foreign prince.

Again, the speaker referred to Carey's armory vote, and to show the latter's inconsistency quoted from Carey's speech in Boston on the 12th inst. as follows: "I want to congratulate Mitchell and his colleagues upon the fact that they have remained true to the miners. Here is the governor of New York walking out there to sympathize with the miners, but as he walks there he walks by the striking car men of the Glens Falls and Hudson Valley Railroad with his eyes shut and sends militia there, and the one man who has had the mind to remedy it, so far as an immediate settlement is concerned, the governor of Pennsylvania, who has the authority to call the legislature together, and if he care to act in accordance with the constitutional provision can force the barons to settle, that one man keeps his mouth shut and sends the troops, but all the other fellows are acting as labor men and friends of labor."

After having reviewed the treachery, stupidity and inconsistency of the whole gang, Malloney continued, saying: "When the average Kangaroo orator proceeds to address you, he will begin politician-like to jolly you on how intelligent you are, have been and will be, and so on. Now, I will tell you that you are so very intelligent. You cannot be if you continue to support or vote for the treacherous confusers set up by the Social Democrats. You are not intelligent if you continue to support the spellbinders of the Republican and Democratic parties. You cannot be intelligent if you do not refrain from voting for the perpetuation of the capitalist system with all that it portends to your class."

"And you will only become intelligent when you begin to understand what this system of capitalism means and what means the system of Socialism with which we will replace it, providing that we early enough become, as a class, sufficiently intelligent to understand the logical necessity of doing so."

"You will only have become truly intelligent when you have learned to understand that the class interests of the capitalists, the petty material interests of the middle class and that of the professional element as well as the politician are opposed to and detrimental to the interests of the wage-working class, and any regard for them a hindrance to the work of our emancipation."

"When you recognize that you must get together on strictly class lines in organizations such as the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A., and to be free yourselves must strike the blow, then only will you be acting intelligently and making a correct move in the direction of overthrowing the rotten system which to-day makes more and more toward the degradation of our class."

Comrade Malloney says that the audience, which numbered fully 1500, was one of the most attentive and appreciative he ever addressed.

On the other side of the Common, where our meeting was in progress, there was holding forth a diminutive Kang from New Jersey, whose name, when introduced by the little business Kang, Hardy, sounded like Eufert or Euford.

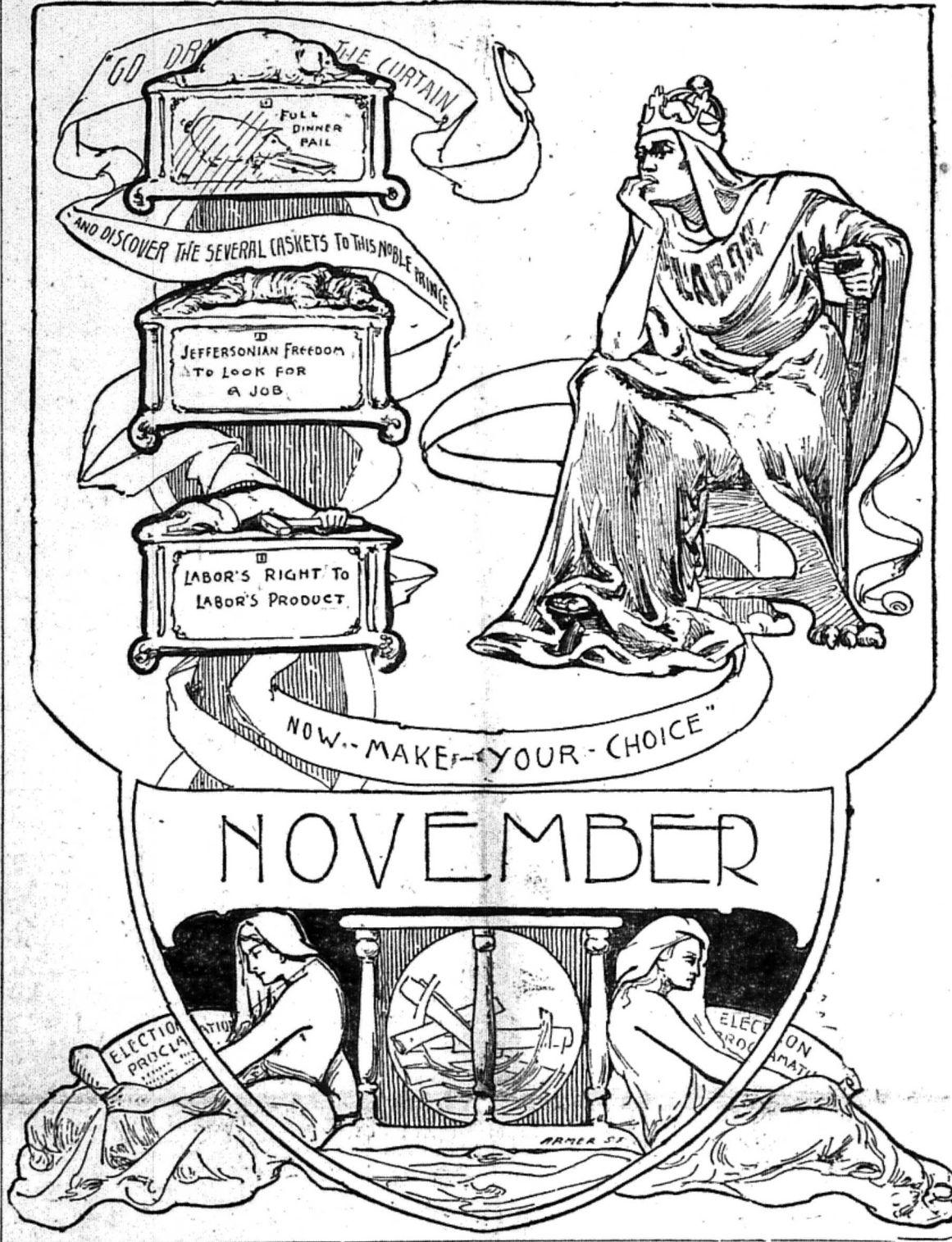
For the benefit of those who may wish to locate him it may be stated that this specimen whose logic was of the usual Kang variety, was small of stature, possessed an extremely wide mouth which, when open, was very suggestive of his fly-catching mission, and had a very effeminate, fearful voice of which "Weeping Jeena" must be very jealous, in fact it sounded in the distance like the wail the writer has heard in his childhood days at an old-fashioned Irish wake: "Worra! Worra! Ocho! Why did you die? Why did you die?"

If any New Jersey reader recognizes this description he should be charitable enough to notify the little fellow's keepers of his whereabouts.

The Kangaroo's audience never reached more than one-third the number of Malloney's listeners, a striking proof of the sentiment amongst the large crowds of workingmen who frequent the south end of the Common.

The Kangs got through talking their sentimental gush before our meeting adjourned and some of them came over to our meeting, and after Malloney finished proceeded to follow their tactics of last Sunday, whereupon the comrade got up and announced that as he had made certain statements and was there to prove them, if any one Kangaroo or other thought he could disprove them or wished to question them, there and now was the place and time to do so and not wait till he had gone and sneak around through the crowd making insinuations and bold assertions.

This renewed the interest of the crowd, and the Kangs, finding themselves cornered into either sneaking away or asking questions, worked up their courage and began to ask the usual stupid ones



DE LEON WALLOPS THAYER

Lawyer Disgusts Workingmen By His Language—Enthusiasm For Socialist Labor Party.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The debate between Daniel De Leon, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor, and Wallace Thayer, lawyer, of this city, came off as scheduled. The audience, five hundred

people, was largely of the working class.

Thayer was completely routed by De Leon. The lawyer's language was such that towards the end the workingmen could hardly control their

temper, and were completely disgusted with him.

The debate closed with enthusiastic cheers for the Socialist Labor Party. The particulars will be sent later, a stenographer being hired.

always fought and win as such men have always won. These and not the armory-nursed murderers of defenceless strikers are the ones who, if it comes to a physical contest, will accomplish their own emancipation guided by the class-conscious element of their class, who have been trained in the school of the Socialist Labor Party.

The above sentiments were heartily approved by the audience.

Every one was well satisfied that the meeting was the best held in Worcester for a long time. Fifteen pamphlets and a number of Weeklies were sold.

The Kangs held another meeting this evening with an audience of about eighty, and the writer, who listened to the speeches, could not help thinking that it is not surprising that they attract all sorts of freaks to their ranks, when one considers the sort of stuff they dish out to their hearers. Sam. J. French.

TO S. L. P. ORGANIZATIONS.
Important Notice That Should Be Attended To.
The Party Organizations throughout the country, wherever there is an election this year, should make arrangements to get the earliest possible returns of the S. L. P. vote and telegraph it to The People. The vote last year should be looked up, and the figures should appear in the telegram for purposes of comparison. Organizations will please arrange to prepay all messages. Telegrams to The People are entitled to press rates.

Cast your vote for the Socialist Labor Party next Tuesday.

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USING THE Y.M.C.A.

TO BLOCK SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN SYRACUSE.

Factory Slaves Repudiate the Attempt and Invite Organizer Carrol To Address Them in Spite of It—Good Work in Auburn—What the Socialist Labor Party Wants To Get.

Special to The Daily People.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Since my last report I visited Utica, where I addressed an open air meeting. The Section here is small in numbers, but every man is a worker. I left Utica that same night in order that I might see Comrade Connolly; as I parted with him in Yonkers I was anxious to see and hear what he thought of old Massachusetts.

I was late in arriving in Syracuse (11.30 p. m.), and could not meet Comrade Connolly until the next morning. I found Comrade Connolly in good spirit, and very much pleased with his trip through Massachusetts. He says that every gun on the firing line in Massachusetts is pouring hot shot into the enemy's lines.

He was much pleased at the antics of the "Socialist" party. One of the Kangs in Haverhill passed him a "Socialist" paper, the "Appeal to Reason," and said, "Mr. Connolly, read this. Perhaps you don't understand things in this country," but Connolly said the Kang sneaked when he was informed by Connolly that he had read all the papers on the Socialist question in this country for the past six years, and that the Appeal to Reason was no Socialist paper.

While in Syracuse I assisted in distributing literature and spoke at noonday meetings, in addition to our meeting held each evening.

Friday I spoke in front of Stearns' bicycle works, where their special police (watch dog) informed me that I was on the company's property and must move on. I moved back into the street and then he insisted that I was disturbing those who were working up in the office. This controversy broke up my talk, and as we only had a few minutes I stopped talking and passed out leaflets during the few minutes that were left before 1 o'clock.

When I informed Comrade Trainor what had taken place we decided to hold forth at that place the next day, Saturday. The men had expressed disapproval of the firm and said "Come again." The next day we were compelled to give up the plan on account of the weather, so I started for Watertown.

In order to reach Auburn I had to come back to Syracuse. When I met Comrade Trainor Monday, he told me some of the men in Stearns informed him that they had had a young man up to Stearns' factory Saturday noon preaching to them to be good, join the Y. M. C. A., get a technical education (become a sharper tool for your master, as Comrade Connolly would put it), etc.

These same workmen told our comrade that had I been there in the street they had decided to walk out and hear me and let the "Christian talk to the machines." (Too bad it rained. The Lord is with the just as well as the unjust.) With these facts before us we decided to hold a meeting in front of that shop or go to jail. Comrade Trainor said: "Hold the meeting. The boys have agreed to pay your fine if you get pulled in."

Armed with leaflets and tickets announcing De Leon in City Hall Tuesday, we waited at the factory until the whistle blew. As the slaves of Stearns marched out to dinner we passed out leaflets and tickets, at the same time reminding them that a meeting would be held at 12.30. At the time stated I mounted the box and started. Some one said, "Don't say anything about automobiles or bicycles, and you'll be all right," referring to Friday's meeting where I had used the illustration to show what wealth was and who produced it. "Well, that is what I am going to do," I answered, and proceeded along that line. Pointing to the bricks that the factory was made of, I pointed out that the class who built it was not the class that owned it.

I also used to good effect as an illustration a small road cart that was run out in front of the factory just completed. It was a beauty—pneumatic tires all polished up, a fine piece of workmanship. I asked, "Why did you men build that plaything? It is one of the pleasure carts for your master, the capitalist or his children. Those are the playthings which you make for him while you pay five cents for an old soap box for your boys. The capitalist robber enjoys those things, nice little road carts, beautiful yachts, fine automobiles, because his slaves know how to make them. The Roman slave master did not enjoy bet same because his slaves did not know how to make them."

I continued in this strain until the men were compelled to return to work and no doubt did much to counteract the preaching of the young man from the Y. M. C. A. The factory owners will be careful not to arouse the indignation of their slaves in the future.

I boarded the train for Auburn and gazed out of the car window at the beautiful scenery along the route, the valley below through which the sparkling little brooks danced along on their way to join the river, while on the green hillside the cattle grazed contentedly, and I could not help thinking how they would have stopped grazing to laugh at me if they knew of the tricks played on the working class by the robber capitalist class.

I arrived in Auburn to find Comrade C. W. House waiting for me. Comrade House took me up to his home and we talked matters over for two hours. On the way from the depot he passed out dodgers advertising our meetings, the two at which I speak, and Comrade De Leon's on Friday, and as I saw this comrade, a professional man, a physician, stopping everyone along the street and talking to them to come to our meeting, introducing me with such enthusiasm, whether he knew the people or not, "This is our speaker, come and hear him. I only wished that all the comrades would work with such earnestness, and then I could not help thinking of those 'lampposts' and 'intellectuals' who turn up their nose in their would-be aristocratic manner."

Comrade House then explained that he had been forced to yield to Comrade Brannick in his determination to take care of me while in Auburn, so he hitched up his horse and drove to the depot for my baggage, and drove me to the home of Comrade Brannick, whose wife welcomed us in a most cordial manner. Comrade Brannick soon came from work, happy as a lark to know that I had arrived and that we would soon be on the firing line.

A short council of war was held before we opened fire; it was decided that I should keep blazing at the enemy about one hour, as the night was chilly and we thought that our opponents would scatter either from the shots fired or the cold winds of autumn. But when I had talked one they still presented a solid front fully four hundred strong, and I violated the council's order by keeping it up one hour longer. I expected to get a reprimand, but the comrades shook my hand and said I did right to keep it up, and decided to retreat to the Court House and make a stand again to-night.

Thirty-three shots had taken effect on the evening, as we found that to be the number of pamphlets that had been sold—"What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," "The Working Class," "The Capitalist Class," etc.

As a parting shot, one fellow said I had explained what the Democratic, Republican and Social Democratic labor fakirs wanted to get, so he asked: "Now, what do you want to get?" To which I replied: "I want to put some common sense into your head, and if I had a Jimmy I think I could do so."

The audience yelled like Indians, and said "Now will you shut up!" W. H. C.

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CORREGAN IN NEW HAVEN.

Receives Great Attention From Working Class Audience—Increase of Vote Expected.

Special to The Daily People.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 19.—Comrade Corregan held three successful open air meetings here last week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. He spoke to over 1000 people at the three meetings and sixty pamphlets were sold, and considerable literature was distributed. The workers are giving our meetings more attention than they ever did before, and it must result in a more pronounced manner at the polls in November. Comrade Oatley, our candidate for governor, also spoke at the meetings.

We are doing all we can to warn the workers by showing up at every opportunity the scabby record of the bogus Socialist party. I have no doubt but that our vote will increase here next November. The size of the vote will depend here, as everywhere else, on the activity of the comrades in spreading literature to enlighten the working class. S.

CONNOLLY IN COLUMBUS.

Has Good Audience Despite Trickery of Capitalist Press.

Special to The Daily People.

Columbus, O., Oct. 21.—Section Columbus is more than pleased with the Connolly meeting. Almost every seat in the hall was taken. The audience numbered about three hundred.

The leading capitalist paper of this city tried to fool its readers as to the date, advertising Connolly for Monday, instead of Sunday. Had that paper not made that willful mistake the hall would not have held the crowd. However, Section Columbus is made up of hustlers who distributed 5,000 handbills and put up 500 posters.

The meeting opened sharp at eight o'clock. Connolly, with his masterful oratory captivated the audience and was several times interrupted with hearty applause. After the meeting seven subscribers for the Workers' Republic were secured. We also sold many pamphlets and distributed S. L. P. platforms.

Our vote will increase this Fall. The undersigned is a candidate for Congress. His nomination is filed with 361 petitioners' names to it. These names were all secured at our open-air meetings. If we get that many votes it will be a gain of 325 over last Fall. We will get them. O. S.

HUNTER IN PEEKSKILL.

Largest Meeting Ever Held There—The "Hon. Ben" Sidetracked.

One of the most successful out-door campaign meetings was recently held here under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party. Comrade Zolot opened the meeting and introduced James T. Hunter, of New York City, who proved a veritable "Long Tom" gun. For an hour and a half he fired hot shot into the camp of the enemy. His arguments were clear and convincing.

The corner where the meeting was held was jammed, though the weather was not very good. Hunter kept the largest crowd than even the old parties are able to muster.

The Kangs came in for their share; they got all that was coming to them. They never opened their mouths.

The Daily Republican that gave two columns to the Kangs' meeting, though their "divine" had a very small crowd, had not a word to say about our meeting.

Hunter made a very good impression. The Kangs last week advertised that the "Hon. Ben" Hanford will speak here. Somehow the "Hon. Ben" was sidetracked. Some of the rag-time orators took his place, who by their contortions and monkey shines made the Kangs more ridiculous than any thing else.

Snow the Social Democratic corrupt- tionists and vicious lampoonists under a straight Socialist Labor Party vote next Tuesday.

A vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for class-conscious Socialism.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Comrades:

The disturbance caused in the Party by events of the last few months and particularly the unprecedented and unexpected move of the defunct State Committee of Pennsylvania to smash the Party in Pennsylvania, are events of no small importance, and it behooves us as members of the Party in this State to pause for a while, size up the situation and learn the lessons those events teach.

We shall first digress a little to lay down as briefly as possible the fundamental principles of a genuine Socialist movement in order that we may easier size up the present situation by the light of those principles.

The mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to overthrow the capitalist system of production, which means the annihilation of the capitalist class. No class in society cares to be annihilated without a fight for its life—a war to the knife is bound to ensue. The capitalist system debases, demoralizes, prostitutes and robs of the power of reasoning all classes of society. It is those very victims of its rule that the capitalist class depends upon to prolong its life. No wonder the Socialist Labor Party encounters opposition from the very masses it attempts to redeem. A genuine Socialist movement cannot therefore help but be a seething caldron; it cannot help but constantly step on the corns of those, outside or inside its ranks, who consciously or unconsciously are serving as outposts of capitalism. And when someone's corns are stepped upon he is bound to squeal. Those who would like to enjoy peace of mind and body need not enlist in the Socialist Labor Party; they will not get it there. Those who would get startled and lose their wits every time they see smoke or hear a pistol shot are not proper soldiers on the battlefield.

It goes without saying that sailing the troubled waters of the labor movement and manned necessarily by people constantly exposed to the influences of capitalism, the ship of the Socialist Labor Party would be wrecked in no time had it not taken certain precautions to avert such disaster. And those precautions are: Thorough democratic internal organization combined with a rigid, unyielding discipline; stern, never failing consistency of conduct; open and above-board policy of action, no back-door intrigues, and, above all, a good chunk of common sense among the rank and file. A genuine movement does not expect to steal into the Cooperative Commonwealth through the back door; it knows that to be impossible. The Socialist Labor Party, therefore, talks straight out; it does not conceal its ultimate purpose, nor its motives or actions; so that those who are ready for the fray may come and put on their armor, knowing just what is before them.

An organization of that calibre as laid down above may make mistakes, but those mistakes are bound to right themselves in time; and as long as the organization is true to its mission, as long as the rank and file are imbued with a genuine desire to emancipate the working class and work strictly toward that end to the best of their knowledge and are ready to modify their tactics as soon as the superiority of other tactics are plainly and logically demonstrated, a desertion from its ranks and, still more, open hostility to it, cannot possibly be defied otherwise than rank treason to the interests of the working class.

Socialist organization must be national in scope, not only because it must meet the capitalist class on a national battlefield, but also to secure itself against shipwreck in its early stages of development. We refer the comrades to the report of the Kangaroo National Executive Committee, recently published in The People, and enclosed of which you will find a copy, of the condition of the "Socialist Party." It proves our proposition in the most vivid manner. One of the fundamental principles of Socialism is "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" This is not simply a platonic desire on the part of some mad men, but an absolute necessity, without which the very object of Socialism cannot be attained. The formation of independent Socialist organizations wherever a national organization of admittedly correct principles and tactics already exists, simply reveals the fact that such organizations are not bona fide in their purpose, however loud their declarations to the contrary may be. In the light of this we invite the comrades to judge the actions of the defunct State Committee and size them up accordingly.

The above committee proposed to the comrades to desert the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. There may be two reasons to justify such a course. (1) Either the deserter ceased to believe in, or guide himself by, the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, or (2) the Socialist Labor Party itself deserted its principles by word or action. Neither of the two reasons is given. The committee expressly states that it believes in the principles of the S. L. P. and it does not dare to charge the S. L. P. with the desertion of its own principles.

For the sake of clearness, we shall give a synopsis of the contents of the circular calling for a vote to desert:

1. "They believe in the principles of the S. L. P."

2. "It is necessary to save the Party."

3. "A rather peculiar method of saving the Party by breaking it up."

4. "They have not had an opportunity to verify the Pierce-Curran crowd's charges, but the Party should investigate." Thus they plainly admit that the charges made by that crew were not substantiated, and were therefore slanders.

4. "Were impudently overruled in the Pierce case by the N. E. C." Exactly the reverse is the case, as anyone who follows up the Party press knows. Section New York having protested to the N. E. C. against Section Philadelphia for admitting to membership Mr. Pierce, who was under charges in New York, the N. E. C. ruled that Section Phila-

delphia had no right to do it. A ruling of the N. E. C. stands as a law in the Party unless appealed from and overruled by a referendum vote of the entire Party. The committee in Pittsburgh took upon itself to overrule the N. E. C., and order Section Philadelphia to disregard the mandate of the N. E. C. (It is also interesting to know that in deciding this case the Pittsburgh gang did not even go to the trouble of asking Section Philadelphia, or the N. E. C. for their side of the case—so utterly disinterested were they in the matter.)

5. "Too many treason cases in Section New York, which prove that section unfit to be the head of the S.L.P." This certainly betrays a yearning to assume leadership. The Party cannot and does not expect that the battles of the S. L. P. will be fought in Timbuctoo. The fire of the enemy is and must be directed against the main citadel of the Party. Is there any wonder, then, that we see so much smoke coming from New York?

6. "Forker, Hickey, etc., etc., were found to be traitors. It's a shame." It certainly is too bad that so many of those whom we considered great should turn traitors, but are we to blame for it? Is it not a fact that everyone of those mentioned were found and adjudged a traitor upon charges duly preferred and acted upon by a grievance committee, except Forker, who simply escaped the same fate by running away and resigning from the Party, and whose resignation was good naturedly accepted by the Party? Or should we keep those men amongst us despite the fact that they are traitors, simply because they were supposed to be great? And with what bad grace does that lamentation of the loss of Forker and Hickey come from that Pittsburgh committee seeing that practically they themselves have buried them.

7. "A string of accusations against the Editor of The People, the N. E. C. and the National Secretary." There is not one fact mentioned that would bear out even one of those numerous accusations, all of which are taken bodily from the Pierce-Curran lampoons and which they themselves admit were not substantiated.

8. "The People has been mismanaged; the N. E. C. is to blame." The charge is certainly ridiculous and made in bad faith, as the N. E. C. did not have charge of the affairs, and as The People was mismanaged by the Board of Trustees, who at the present time go hand in hand with The Daily People killers, and whom the Party got rid of only through the timely intervention of the N. E. C.

9. "Accusing the lampoonists is intolerable blackguardism." It is blackguardism to call down the lampoonists for shooting off unsubstantiated charges against the Party management with the evident purpose of creating confusion and fishing in troubled waters, but there is no wrong on the part of the lampoonists to hurl such unsubstantiated charges at the Party management.

10. "Fourteen hundred dollars (\$1,400) given to the national organization, and where are the returns?" Seeing that by far the largest part of those \$1,400 were voluntary donations and that no one is compelled to give donations, is it not silly, yes, is it not vicious to accuse the Party of accepting them? And then that question of "where are the returns?" Being largely of the peddler class themselves, they apparently expect to find the miserable spirit of their class of people in the membership of the Party.

11. "Their platform. Will attend strictly to the affairs of our own State until such time as a national organization can be formed enlightened enough to insist that its officers shall be sensible, willing, trustworthy, unselfish, not tyrannical and incapable, and that they shall always be under our instructions." * * * Will attend to the affairs of this State without tolerating any interference of any kind from any source." It is certainly beautiful but it is apparently made for fools and not for serious men. We take it for granted that everyone will admit that no sane man will stand for anything else but sensible, willing, trustworthy, etc., etc., officers of a party. So then, if the S. L. P. has not such officers there must be some other reason than not being enlightened enough to desire them. Does the Pittsburgh committee point out the reason for the absence of such officers? Does it explain how to get rid of those reasons? No, not a word. They will simply be enlightened, whatever that may mean.

So much for their criticism and their reasons for withdrawing. As there is not one valid reason given, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that the actual reasons for their move are not given and that there are some moving springs behind the scenes that are hidden from view. What those reasons are is hard to tell with certainty just now, but indications are numerous that at the bottom of it all are: Desertion of the principles and tactics of the Party, well-headedness and a thirst for the job of Managing Powers on the part of a few local lights, and last, but not least, a desire to smother local friction and dissatisfaction with unsatisfactory conditions at home by diverting attention to "outside affairs."

To lament the loss of Hickey, that desperado Hickey, who threatened to wreck the Party if he was not allowed to manage the Alliance as he pleased; to lament the loss of Pierce, who makes away with the mailing lists of the Party to use them for his own purposes and who tries to wreck a Party institution the moment he, Pierce, does not see its usefulness; to indorse, disseminate and try to profit by the letters of Sanial, who, after admitting that he is the most uninformed man in the Party on Party matters still considers himself so far above the rank and file as to think it not necessary to substantiate anything he might have to say on Party matters—does not all this prove that the Pittsburgh committee deserted the fundamental principles of democracy in the S. L. P.? And do not the antics of

Schulberg in Philadelphia and of the "Thirty-one" in New York; the complaint that Curran makes against the N. E. C. that it exploited so much the Kangaroo and Seidenberg matters in the Party press, and the sneering of the Pittsburgh committee at the fact of Section Philadelphia having lost a membership of over 300 (previous to July 10, 1899); does not all this show that the Pittsburgh committee and its friends elsewhere are casting loving eyes at the despicable Kangaroo elements who are dissatisfied with the principles and tactics of the Party?

And does not that letter of Sachter to Jordan; the casting of slurs against the S. L. P. management by word of mouth all over the State (too cowardly to put them in black on white); the organization of a Section in Philadelphia made up of an element whom they themselves practically pushed out of the Party a few months ago for being a hindrance to the growth of the movement; their attempt to profit by the numerous heterogeneous elements dissatisfied with the Party for various reasons as has been conclusively proven at least with regard to Sections in Eastern Pennsylvania; the rank conduct of Wm. J. Eberle in Pittsburgh, just made known, all of this proves them to be intriguers of the most contemptible kind, men who have deserted the open and above-board policy of the S. L. P. and have no bona fide purposes in view.

That the Pittsburgh committee is throwing dust in the eyes of its followers and tries to keep them in line by sheer humbuggery, their announcement that, "as a starter and indication as to what may be expected from now on, Comrade Jordan reports the organization of a Section with 15 members, etc." suggests. Evidently, they want to jolly their followers with prospects of rapid successes and try to hypnotize them into the belief that that success is due and made possible by their withdrawal from the Party, but they don't take the trouble to show why it was impossible before withdrawal, or do they imply that the organization of that Section was done in a way that would not have been possible under the rigid discipline of the Party? Out with it, gentlemen of the committee!

When we see them declare in the call for the vote on desertion that they will attend to the affairs of the State and not tolerate any interference from outside, and in the next circular announce that they are already trying to form a national organization; when on the one hand they lament the fact that the State spent so many hundreds of dollars for The Daily and Weekly People and, on the other hand, announce that they are already laying plans for the establishment of a new paper (which will certainly swallow up more than The People ever did)—are we not justified in asking the logical centre where is its logic, its consistency, etc., are we not justified in insinuating that it is not the money spent on the national organization or The People that they are sorry for, but that they are sorry for the fact that they are not the whole thing in it?

The foregoing should be all sufficient to prove to those who agree with the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. that the uprising of the Pittsburgh push against the Party is nothing but a belated imitation of Kangarooism of 1899.

As regards the bluff of the Pittsburgh committee that they have the name of the S. L. P. in the State, we want to say this much: Sections of the S. L. P. have the right to the name in THEIR OWN LOCALITIES; the question of the right to the name in the State will be carried into the courts, but whatever the issue, no sensible man will betray the principles of the S. L. P. for the sake of the name. An S. L. P. stalwart should be ready to stand for the principles and tactics that he considers right, not only when he is robbed of the name, but even when he is entirely disfranchised.

In conclusion, let us express our fond belief that you will read the above carefully and read it over again, and will make up your mind to stand by the only organization that is bona fide in its efforts to emancipate our class; that you will keep yourself well informed on all matters relating to the Party so that it shall no more be possible for a combination of a few swell-heads, anarchists, and corrupt ward heelders to disrupt an organization that has been patiently built up by the efforts of the entire Party.

For the State Executive Committee,
Edmund Seidel,
Al. Mullen,
Al. Gray,
Charles Durner,
Detlef Rehder,
Joseph Campbell,
Henry Rehder.

October 20, 1902.
Louis Katz, State Secretary,
P. O. Logan Station, Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN. IMPORTANT!

All comrades and sympathizers will come to headquarters of the S. L. P. at 349 State street as frequently as possible. The section has a large amount of work before it pending the election, November 4, and there is work in plenty for all. The subdivision of labor means an increased product. Come early and often. No one does his duty until he has done his whole duty. Work, not shirk, is the order of the day. Be up and doing. Yours fraternally,

Ern. Oatley, Organizer.

Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at
LABOR LYCEUM,
34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.

To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania

Greeting—The Pennsylvania State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America at its regular meeting held Monday, October 27, 1902, has passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, the ticket appearing on the official ballot at the election to be held on November 4, 1902, under the heading Socialist Labor Party is in control of a combination of men who have repudiated the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America; and

Whereas, the nominees on that ticket have directly and indirectly allied themselves with the above-mentioned deserters, and have thereby signified their intention not to abide by the discipline of the Socialist Labor Party, which discipline is the only guarantee that the Socialist Labor Party can offer to the Socialist voters that its nominees will, if elected, stand straight for the interests of the working class,

Resolved, that we, the State Executive Committee, repudiate the above named ticket appearing under the name Socialist Labor Party as a fraud; and

Resolved, that we nominate as the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor, to be voted for at the next election, Comrade Hamlet Jackson of Allegheny County; and

Whereas, it is legally impossible for us at this late date to place the name of the standard bearer of the Socialist Labor Party on the official ballot;

Resolved, that we request the Socialist voters of the State of Pennsylvania to write the name of Hamlet Jackson, our candidate for Governor, in the blank space on the ballot; and thereby signify their determination to stand by the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America despite the machinations of those who would block the work of the Socialist Labor Party in its efforts to redeem the working class from wage slavery.

Remember—HAMLET JACKSON, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor!

Pennsylvania State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party,
L. KATZ, Secretary.

P. O. Logan Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE—The recipient of this appeal is requested to circulate the copies received among his friends.

CLEVELAND ECHOES

OF CONNOLLY MEETING AND TOM JOHNSON'S SCARE.

Attempt to Destroy Meeting Futile. Chairman Goerke's Observations. Irish Agitator Captivates His Hearers With His Address.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 20.—In pleasing contrast to the conglomeration of freaks that gathered in the Central Armory, October 3, to discuss the coal strike was the assembly of stout-hearted proletarians that gathered in Germania Hall, October 17, to hear James Connolly, the Irish Socialist orator. The meeting was a decided success. It would have been a "howling" success, and the hall would have been filled to overflowing if it had not been for the counter attraction of Tom L. Johnson and his tent. Tom, as you know, has been touring the state of Ohio with his circus tent. Now, this is a great circus town, and that accounts, perhaps, in great measure for the fifteen thousand persons who gathered on the Public Square to see the clown, Tom L., perform his antics and shout home rule and just taxation. How great a counter attraction his circus tent was may be judged from the fact that his performance was preceded by an elaborate exhibition of fireworks, under the direction of Rossi, the pyrotechnic expert. Rockets and bombs were sent up from the excavation of the new Federal building, and a set piece, representing the features of Mayor Johnson, draped with the American flag, was exhibited to the huge delight of the multitudinous on-lookers. The pyrotechnic exhibition continued even after the speaking in the tent had commenced, considerably to the annoyance of Mayor "Tom."

John D. Goerke, State Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party of Ohio, acted as chairman of the evening meeting. During his introductory remarks he spoke of the coincidence that Johnson was here with his tent at the same time that Connolly was to make his address. To the mind of your correspondent it was not a mere coincidence, but a deliberately laid plan on the part of Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, prospective candidate for Governor of Ohio and President of the United States, also tax dodger and dodger of debates with Daniel De Leon. Johnson knew that Connolly was to be here on Friday evening, the 17th of October. It was advertised extensively by posters and otherwise for a considerable time previous to the event. About two days previous to the 17th, Johnson's heeled went about to the saloons of the city and "clipped" the Connolly posters with Johnson's "smiling" face. How true it is that a "man may smile and smile and be a villain." But Johnson slipped up. He intended that his tent show should be a total eclipse for the Connolly meeting, but it proved to be only a partial one. With the circus tent contented with Germania Hall was comparatively well filled.

What further clinches the chain of circumstantial evidence that shows that Johnson fears the Socialist Labor Party is the fact that the projected debate between W. H. Hopkins, a local Republican light, and Tom L. Johnson will be held in the circus tent on the evening of October 28, the same night that Daniel De Leon is to speak at the West Side Turin Hall. Johnson is no fool, and, like Mark Hanna, he dreads the growing power of the only party fit to cope with capitalism—the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade Goerke, among other things, said that he took less encouragement from the actions of the working class than from the antics of members of the capitalist class in trying to prevent Socialism. For he said that he thought soon the working class would see through these antics, and then nothing could prevent the working class from coming to its own. Truer words were never spoken. What I have just related shows their truth.

At the close of his remarks Comrade Goerke of America introduced Comrade

Connolly of Ireland, who then and there received a tremendous ovation that seemed to come from the very hearts of the proletariat. Throughout his address the applause was frequent and enthusiastic, so much so at times that he was compelled to pause before he could go on. Comrade Connolly is a fine-looking, well built man thoroughly conversant with his subject. At times the audience seemed breathless, the interest was so intense, and well nigh all seemed spellbound under his masterful oratory.

He commenced by stating that his chief object in making a tour of this country was to help the only political party that stood for the interests of the working class—the Socialist Labor Party. He stated also that the economic question was the all-important question, and that on account of the conditions that surrounded that part of the working class who happened to be born in Ireland, must certainly be of interest to the American proletariat. He stated that the capitalism of America's great cities now dominated the capitalism of the world, and that capitalism had reached a further stage of evolution in America than in any other country of the world. He then proceeded to give an account of the political and economic conditions in Ireland. Politically, he said the Irish favored Home Rule. Capitalist politicians and Irish landlords, he said, went to Ireland to the days of Home Rule in Ireland as days of the golden era of Ireland. But in those golden days, said Connolly, in one portion of Ireland, farm laborers received the magnificent sum of 16 cents a day in summer and 12 cents a day in winter, and in one county for three months the Irish peasant had not even potatoes, their staple product. In Ireland, said Connolly, potatoes are the most common product, and Irish laborers are wont to have potatoes for breakfast, potatoes for dinner, and then for a change, potatoes for supper. (Seeing Home Rule did so much for Ireland, how much would it do for the cities of Ohio? Respectfully submitted to Tom L. Johnson for reply. But I forgot, Johnson don't dare to debate with Socialists, as is shown by his running away from a debate with De Leon.)

Connolly showed the different political conditions in England and Ireland by the different means used to suppress obnoxious political meetings in the two countries. In England an obnoxious gathering will be legally and legally broken up, and the leaders will be taken and in due time they will be called to account before the bar and given a trial by jury. "In Ireland," said Connolly, "they hang us first and try us afterwards." An obnoxious meeting (and all meetings are obnoxious to the government in Ireland) is broken up by force, and at the same time the heads of all within reach are broken by the clubs of the constables.

He then proceeded to show the economic misery in Ireland, and said that fundamentally it was caused by the same social system that enslaved the wage-worker in America. Continuing, he said that the chattel or black slave was never so happy as when his master couldn't find him, but that now the white slave of to-day was never so miserable as when he couldn't find his master. This brought down the house, and the applause lasted for fully three minutes and then broke out again, compelling the speaker to pause.

In speaking of the charge made by our enemies that Socialists were atheists, he denied that the class struggle was a religious question, or had even a religious phase. And then he made the finest illustration that I have ever heard portrayed. Said he: "Under the sunny skies of Italy, Catholic soldiers, ordered out by a Catholic mayor, under a Catholic king, shoot down Catholic workmen when on strike. In free-thinking France, free-thinking soldiers, ordered out by a free-thinking king, in some instances a free-thinking Socialist (Kangaroo) mayor, under a free-thinking president, shoot down free-thinking workmen on strike. In Protestant Germany, where Kaiser Wilhelm is in partnership with God Almighty in governing that country, Protestant soldiers, under Protestant mayors, with the sanction of the divine law majestic-Protestant emperor, shoot down Protestant German workmen on strike."

Thus he showed that the interests of the wage workers of all countries were alike, irrespective of religious prejudices. He closed with an appeal to the working class to abolish wage-slavery by voting for the Socialist Labor Party. After the close of the lecture, three hearty cheers were given for Comrade Connolly and the Socialist Labor ticket.

New Edition of Popular Leaflet

An extraordinary demand having exhausted the large edition printed a few weeks ago, another edition of two hundred thousand copies has been issued of the leaflet

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TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED THE

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Issued September 12, 1902, which officially reveals the real character of that band of political scabs.

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STATE TICKETS OF THE 'SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

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Lieutenant Governor—James T. Mano.
Secretary of State—Samuel G. Harrison.
Treasurer—Adam Marx.
Comptroller—Thomas J. Bell.
Attorney General—Emanuel Sherman.
Representative at Large—Robert J. Kirkpatrick.

For Congress.
First District—Joseph S. Powell.
Second District—Joseph Colbassani.
Third District—Simon J. Coffey.
Fourth District—Emil Singlewald.

COLORADO.

Governor—I. A. Knight of Pueblo.
Lieutenant Governor—J. M. Nolan of Bald Mountain.
Secretary of State—Andrew Ohman of Denver.
Treasurer—Louis Gebhardt of Victor.
Auditor—Charles H. Chase of Denver.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—May T. Sanders of Grand Junction.
Regents of the State University—Albert Gullin of Colorado Springs, C. O. Mulder of Colorado Springs.
Attorney General—H. J. Brimble of Florence.

Congressional Representative at Large—Robert E. Fitzpatrick of Victor.

ILLINOIS.

State Senator—John Svenson.
State Representative—William Veal.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor—Michael T. Berry of Haverhill.
Lieutenant Governor—Thomas F. Brennan of Salem.
Secretary of State—Jeremiah O. Fihely of Abington.
Treasurer—Frederick A. Nagler of Springfield.
Attorney General—John A. Henley of Lynn.
Auditor—Charles Stoeber of Adams.

MICHIGAN.

Governor—Shepherd B. Cowles of Trufant.
Lieutenant Governor—Willis F. King of Holland.
Secretary of State—Henry Ulbricht of Saginaw.
Treasurer—Henry Markhardt of Grand Rapids.
Auditor—Thomas Hackett of Hamtramck.
Commissioner of State Land Office—Elias Haire, Sr. of Hazelton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—John Litroose of Bessemer.
Attorney General—Axel Gerdin of Menominee.

NEW YORK.

Governor—Daniel De Leon of New York City.
Lieutenant Governor—Norman S. Burnham of Troy.
Secretary of State—Boris Reinstein of Buffalo.
Comptroller—Peter Jacobson of Yonkers.
Treasurer—Charles A. Ruby of Rochester.
Attorney General—John E. Wallace of Schenectady.
State Engineer and Surveyor—John M. Grady of Syracuse.
Associate Judge Court of Appeals—Anton Metzler of Rochester.

OHIO.

Secretary of State—Theodore Adams of Columbus.

Supreme Court Justice—Samuel Borton of Salem.
Board of Public Works—John R. Frazer of Dayton.
Dairy and Food Commissioner—William Garrity of Akron.

VIRGINIA.

For Congress.
Second District—P. M. Wiggins.
Third District—Thomas A. Hollins.
Sixth District—H. D. McTier.

TEXAS.

Governor—G. H. Royal of Lampasas.
Lieutenant Governor—Word H. Mills of Dallas.

WASHINGTON.

Judge of the Supreme Court—J. W. Hoag of Tacoma.

WISCONSIN.

Governor—Herman Puck of West Superior.
Lieutenant Governor—Hans Hillman of Milwaukee.
Secretary of State—John Vierthaler of Milwaukee.
Treasurer—M. E. Hanson of West Superior.
Attorney General—Paul Fischer of Milwaukee.
State Superintendent—James H. Eckland of West Superior.
Railroad Commissioner—Otto Knudson of West Superior.
Insurance Commissioner—Oliver Maury of Milwaukee.

DE LEON IN AUBURN.

Lone Social Democrat Asks Questions—Another Runs on Democratic Ticket.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Governor, Daniel De Leon, addressed a large meeting this evening in City Hall. When he was through and the floor was open for questions the lone Social Democrat of the place, one Stalberg, a label-committee cigar-maker, raised objections to the trades union policy of the S. L. P. His foolish question and speech opened the way to prove with Hanford's record how wise the S. L. P. was when it excluded officers of the pure and simple union from the Party. The speaker showed Hanford up in good shape, how he left the Party the moment there was a chance for him to exploit the rank and file of his union by getting a \$5 a day job on an agitation committee that he had objected to so long as he was not put on it. The speaker also described the conduct of Hanford in absenting himself from a meeting called to denounce the Civic Federation; he could not denounce that without exposing himself to discipline from Hanna's labor lieutenants, who could interfere with his fat job, etc., etc. The lone Social Democrat questioner was so completely knocked out that he started to put more "questions," but the large meeting indignantly shouted to him, "Sit down!" and he sat down.

A graduate of "Volkszeitung" Socialism, one Philip Bohler, in this city, is running in this campaign on the Democratic ticket for Ward Committeeman in the Second Ward.

Freak's Threat Didn't Work.

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 11.—Rev. Stiff Wilson orates here to-night. We hired two boys to distribute literature at the doorway, which is customary at all entertainments. The freaks threatened the boys with a policeman. When the writer made his appearance they told him to go ahead.

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"Clarionism" Exposed

The Works and Doings of Robert Blatchford Analyzed From a Class-Conscious Socialist Standpoint.

Below will be found a criticism of Robert Blatchford, editor of the "London Clarion." It is taken from the "Socialist Monthly," of Edinburgh, Scotland. Blatchford is identified by the "Social Democrats," alias "Socialist" party. The following will explain why. It is another illustration of the truth that birds of a feather flock together.

"The capitalist press throughout the world has at all times adopted one method of action towards the man who has devoted his brain and his pen to the cause of the workers. Under ordinary circumstances his production is ignored—no matter how brilliant it may be from a literary or intellectual standpoint. In cases where the personality of the writer and the nature of his work are so striking as to seize the public attention, the conduct of the press is somewhat modified. In place of a conspiracy of silence the writer meets with misrepresentation and abuse. His work is travestied and becomes the prey of that glib-tongued shallowness which is one with the name of modern journalism. It is made the object of the reviewers' cheap cynicism, and his unutterably dismal wit. This treatment does not afford us surprise. It is perfectly natural that capital should use, and use with the remorselessness and unscrupulousness which characterize all its methods, so powerful a weapon as its press to crush out of existence all works whose aim it is to overthrow the reign of exploitation and robbery."

"What does surprise us is the spectacle of a work written by an alleged socialist being greeted with approval, amounting in some cases to positive eulogy, by the press of all shades—from 'Pick-me-Up' to the 'Speaker.' Who is this 'socialist,' and what is this 'socialist' work which receives the unqualified praise of the foes of our class—those who are at all times ready to justify whatever act of capitalist cruelty or brutality may for the moment be the subject of public attention, and to shriek themselves hoarse with foul slander against any sincere and practical effort to bring the slavery of the proletariat to an end? Let us examine it."

"Britain for the British" is a book written by Robert Blatchford, editor of a paper called the "Clarion." Mr. Blatchford calls himself a socialist, and through the criminal complicity of the leaders of the socialist movement in Great Britain (Social Democratic Federation) his right to the title has never been disputed—has indeed been openly acknowledged. We have neither time nor space to deal at this stage with the numerous acts of treachery to the socialist movement of which Mr. Blatchford has been guilty. We shall simply quote in passing two or three flagrant examples.

"It will be remembered that just as the

socialist movement in the early nineties began to assume some degree of importance in politics, a gentleman of the name of H. H. Champion came to the front, and did his utmost by every form of intrigue and low cunning to use the party of the workers in the interests of the Tory Party. His efforts in the S. D. F. were detected before any harm was done, but he carried on his game for some time longer outside, founding various bogus working class political organizations, with Messrs. Hardie, Burns and Cunningham Graham as his tools (let us hope unconsciously).

"There is now little doubt that Mr. Champion was the agent of the Carlton Club in the labor movement, and numerous bogus labor candidatures were financed through him, with the object of securing by means of Liberal defeats not Labor victories, but Tory gains. At length even the I. L. P. became sick of this adventurer's craft and cunning and threw him out in the course of a revolt on the part of the rank and file. Mr. Blatchford, however, stuck to him to the last, even when his infamy stunk in the nostrils of all honest men, and when the sinister nature of his intrigues could no longer be doubted."

"At the International Socialist Congress of 1896 it will be remembered that an attempt was made by the Anarchists to capture this assembly and carry out an international scale of the policy of disruption and wrecking, which they had practiced with such deplorable results in Spain and Italy. For months before the conference took place our illustrious editor had defended the cause of the Anarchists and their right to be represented, to turn the international gathering of the workers into a bears' den. When the congress by its decision seized anarchism by the trousers' seat and deposited it on the doorstep, Mr. B. along with the I. L. P. was loud in his wails on the subject of the narrowness and intolerance of the socialists."

"Mr. B.'s next notable achievement took place in the year succeeding the Engineers' Lock-out. The memory of the deep impression created in all classes of society by the crushing defeat of that prince of trade union organizations is still with us. Trade Unionism of the Pure and Simple type had been put to a supreme test. Every circumstance was favorable. Never in the history of trade unionism had a strike received such general, even international support both moral and financial. And yet the result was a complete ignominious rout, a rout which proved beyond dispute the utter futility of mere economic nonpolitical organization against the power of capitalist combinations which had come into existence."

"It proved conclusively that only by the expropriation of the capitalist class consequent upon the seizure of political power by a class-conscious proletariat could justice be done—or any measure of better-

ment secured to the workers. Even the capitalist press predicted a vast accession of strength to the socialist movement as a result of the great disaster. The socialist movement has grown and is growing fast—but our numbers were not recruited at that time by a tithe of what was expected. And why? Simply because, through the instrumentality of the "Clarion" a red herring was drawn across the trail which served the purpose of diverting the attention of the workers, until such time as the recollection of the downfall of the A. S. E. had passed from their minds. Mr. Blatchford opened up the columns of his paper to the exposition and advocacy of a scheme of Trade Union Federation. The scheme was politically and economically rotten. If the Engineering Employers could federate to defeat the federation of the Engineers' Trade Unions, any general federation of trades was sure to be followed by a federation of employers. We have seen the precise value of such schemes, and the disaster which befell the American steel workers in their recent strike albeit affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, with its worthy president Samuel Gompers of malodorous reputation. Still the scheme occupied the mind of the proletariat at the critical moment, and although it came to nothing, yet it was effective in steering the workers off the path which leads to their emancipation. Mr. Blatchford's services to the capitalist class at that crisis are simply incalculable. A few years ago when the American Sugar Trust decided to intervene in the Cuban Insurrection, this worthy editor, had another chance of distinguishing himself, of which he took full advantage. Although the Cubans were on the point of receiving autonomy from Spain, the United States government intervened, forced the latter country into war and annexed Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Who was then so ready as Nunquam to extol 'Anglo Saxon' gallantry, to shriek with triumph at the spectacle of a fleet of splendidly equipped modern warships blowing a number of old wooden ships into fragments, and their crews into macerated pulp? Who so ready as he to laud this 'onward march of civilization'—whose blessings the oppressed Cubans and the tortured and murdered Filipinos so obstinately refuse to recognize."

"We need say nothing of his attitude towards the South African War. His enthusiasm for his 'native country' in the matter of that foul crime of capitalism—an enthusiasm shared by Fred. Brocklehurst, F. G. Jones, and his old friend against the seas, Champion, together with several other 'friends of labor' never can and never ought to be forgotten. In passing we may also refer to his constant praises of Mr. John Burns, the famous labor advocate who voted against a 30 per cent. wage to County Council employees, and who justified in open parliament the

butchery of the Featherstone miners by the murderer Asquith."

"With such a record as this, with such connections as these we leave what to expect from any pronouncement of his on the subject of socialism. And the perusal of his book did not disappoint this expectation. From first to last it is an absolute travesty of socialist principles. Little middle class utopianism is written on every page, and the attempt to confuse state (or middle class) socialism with proletarian socialism is present. The first point that we might expect a competent exponent of socialism to elucidate is how and where in the worker is robbed—the nature and tendency of the class struggle. In 'Britain for the British' the point is never dealt with. We are told that in many cases the worker receives an insufficient or unjust wage—and we are told that under Socialism he'll be better paid—but what determines a just or an unjust wage we are never told, and the fact which is an elementary principle in Socialism, that the social revolution will abolish the wage system entirely, is never hinted at. Mr. Blatchford denounces not wage-slavery but competition, and his complaint against modern commercialism is not that labor is robbed but that prices are high. He does not look upon capital as being the product of society—at least of the working portion of society—and consequently as belonging to it of right whenever it desires to take it. On the contrary it is to be bought from the capitalist—not expropriated. So that in Mr. Blatchford's socialist state we shall have a moneyed and a privileged class—and as before, a mass of workers—a condition of affairs which does not present any striking difference from the present capitalist system—save that the expropriation will be conducted in a more orderly fashion. 'I grudge no man his wealth nor his fortune,' says the generous Nunquam—not even when it is wrung from the spoliation and misery of the producers. 'I do not wish to stir up class hatred,' (page 42). No, we ought to love the class who send miners to die in the pits from fire-damp, and sailors to drown in rotten ships; who kill, maim and murder the workers in the factory and in the workshop, in the pottery and the chemical works. Another doctrine indeed is that of the socialist. Only in the act of revolt, of hatred against oppression and wrong, does the worker regain his manhood. The slave contented with his slavery is mentally and morally degraded until the great purifying force of hatred ennobles and uplifts him, and the slave becomes a man, and consecrates his manhood to intelligent revolutionary action. But Mr. Blatchford is careful to point out that he is no revolutionary. That we knew already. But he does more. He makes the statement of socialism: 'Socialists propose then to act moderately—and to temper justice with

amity! I have always been against revolution. I do not think a revolution is possible in Britain—because the people have too much sense' (1). How sensible it is to continue being exploited—take heart of grace ye common sense upholders of capitalism—Messrs. Burt, Fenwick & Co. 'The bulk of our socialists are for peaceful and lawful means.' Of course it will be seen by remarks like the above that Mr. B. has no conception of the meaning of the term 'revolution.' Revolution is really the culmination of an evolutionary process. Whether it takes place peacefully or otherwise in no way determines its revolutionary character. The solution of that point lies with the ruling class. If they accept the decision of an enlightened democracy, then the transition will be peaceful. If not so much the worse for them. We are prepared for both events."

"As examples of what he calls 'revolutionary,' socialism we are directed to Glasgow and Manchester municipalities. And why? Not because the worker is less exploited there than elsewhere, but because certain municipal enterprises, Gas, Tramways, &c., are a great saving to the rates. As if rating or taxation were a working class issue at all—or could ever be so long as wages are determined, through competition, by the cost of subsistence."

"But enough has been said to show the character of the work in question. We shall conclude by briefly stating the position of the class-conscious proletariat in contrast to Clarionism. First, he must clearly recognize the Class Struggle—that there is a necessary and inevitable antagonism of interests between capital and labor; (2) that in virtue of the monopoly possessed by the capitalist class in the instruments of production, the worker is robbed, is exploited, being robbed of the product of his labor which he must part with in return for a subsistence wage—worse than the more he is exploited, the greater the wealth that he accrues; his master, the greater does the master's power of exploitation become; (3) that to put a stop to this continued exploitation the proletariat must FIRST OF ALL organize themselves politically, take possession of the government and through it seize (not purchase) the instruments of production, to be administered by and for the producer. The wage system will then be ended, and the worker will receive the whole of the product of his toil. But first of all the workers must conquer political power. Public ownership, so long as the administration is in the hands of the capitalist class, is simply public, municipal or national exploitation. Let the Glasgow Car Employees (recently threatening strike) or the sweetened post-office employees testify. These are the aims of the real socialist. For these we work, and not all the rotten economics, not all the middle class artfulness of Clarionism will divert us from them."



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"THE SPINDLE CITY"

Turns Out to Hear Malloney and French—The Physical Aspect of Its Slaves.

Special to The Daily People.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 22.—The most successful meeting that has been held in Lowell for some time was held here last evening at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, with Comrades French and Malloney as speakers.

Although it was rather uncomfortable to stand in the open air on such a cold night, the audience remained listening attentively to the end, and twenty-five pamphlets were sold, which was a remarkable good showing for Lowell.

This city, which is known as the "Spindle City," is one of the large cotton manufacturing centres of Massachusetts.

The Merrimack River flows through it, and its banks are lined with great gloomy looking brick factory prisons; great slave pens wherein are ground into profits the flesh and blood of thousands of men, women and children, mostly women and children, who receive for their toil a pittance ranging from \$2 to \$8 or \$10 per week.

Standing on Central street at 6 p. m., when those poor wage-slaves are flocking out of the mills after their day's toil, one cannot help remarking upon the physical appearance of the major portion of them.

Men of all ages, with stooped shoulders and tired looks, hurrying along, eager to get home to rest and partake of a supper of cheap adulterated food, which is the only kind their meagre wage will permit them to procure. Women and girls, all of them wearing cheap and often shabby clothes, and very many having the sallow complexions, emaciated features, lustreless eyes, and the general appearance of physical deterioration which is a result of years of toiling amidst the greasy, dusty, poisonous atmosphere of a cotton factory. Children of the same general appearance as their elders, and that facial expression peculiar to children who are older than their years. At the very age when their conditions and environment have the strongest influence in determining what sort of men and women, physically and mentally, they will develop into, these little sons and daughters of the proletariat are compelled to have their little bodies stunted and minds dulled toiling to supplement the

scanty earnings of their parents. It is Charles Dickens, who wrote in such glowing terms of the Lowell operatives, upon the occasion of his visit here, sixty years ago, could but return to-day, what a thrilling description his masterly pen would write of the changes that have taken place in the condition of the operatives since that time.

As a result of relentless exploitation, the poverty induced by their small wages which compels them to eat adulterated food, live in vile, stuffy tenements and corporation boarding houses, wear shoddy clothes and cheap finery; deprives them of all opportunity to enjoy any of the good things which go to make life worth living. Very many of the operatives of Lowell (though Lowell does not stand alone in this respect) have had their minds so dulled, their powers of perception so blunted as to be almost dead to a realization of their condition or its cause, and blind to their own material interests as wage-workers, thus rendering the task of awakening them more stupendous and difficult.

But it will and must be accomplished, and the writer has dwelt on this condition of the Lowell operatives mainly for the purpose of pointing out the necessity of bending still greater energy in that direction, not only amongst those who have been so reduced, but amongst those who have not yet been crushed to that point.

In this city results have been very slow in coming, but from present indications we expect to do much better in future.

Last night's meeting encouraged the Lowell comrades considerably. Comrade Farrell, who is doing such excellent work in securing subs for The Weekly and Daily People, acted as chairman, and introduced Comrade French, who delivered a short, forceful speech. By the time he had finished, a good sized crowd had gathered, who remained all through the speech of Comrade Malloney, who followed.

Malloney's speech was a lucid explanation of the relation of the wage-worker to his capitalist master under present economic conditions; the manner in which the political power is given into the hands of the masters and the way in which it is used for the benefit of those masters; and the necessity of the workers learning to understand those things and realize that the only cure for them is to line up with the S. L. P. and take possession of the political power and use it in their own class interest, and for the abolition of the present system of wage-slavery. The speaker also pointed out the foolishness of workingmen taking stock in the false issues of the old parties, and paid his respects to the Kangaroo S. D. confusers and labor fakirs. Some questions were asked, and answered to the full satisfaction of all present.

Irresponsibility

The greatest obstacle that stands in the way of working class participation in the benefits of modern progress is the attitude of irresponsibility displayed by the members of our class with regard to our class interests.

Many, indeed, fail to recognize that there are any interests that are peculiarly working-class; they meander through life unobservant of the fact that every section of the community that enjoys any advantage, secures and maintains it by attention to the requirements of their particular group.

When we look to the medical fraternity we will see that through medical associations, and by the urging of special legislation, those who practice medicine place safeguards around the standard of life in their profession. In the practice of law we perceive the same attention to class interests displayed in the associations and in the restrictions against admittance to the practice of law, that have as their ultimate aim the elimination of a too keen competition that might tend to the detriment of those who follow the profession. In these and other employments we witness amongst those engaged in them an alert consciousness of class interest, and a readiness to recognize class danger, such as is exhibited by the ostracism to which are subjected those who by the lowering of fees, or otherwise, threaten the standard of dignity or remuneration in the profession.

In the same manner might be cited dental associations, apothecary societies, etc., that strive to prevent the overcrowding of the employments and the lowering of profits. To these can be added market men's associations that exist for mutual protection; and so on over the whole field of social activity we will find that wherever there is anything to defend, or any advantage to be thereby gained, the different social groups are diligent in the affairs that affect their class. It may be, and frequently is, a fact that the individual members of these class organizations do not hold the most cordial relations with each other, but that is not allowed for a moment to interfere with the individual advantage that each derives from the welfare of the group. Thus for instance, the various jewelry manufacturers, or woolen manufacturers, may entertain jealousies, and one might rejoice at the other's failure; yet that is not allowed for a single instant to interfere with action that is requisite to jewelry or woolen manufacturers as a class. We find that their committees are down in Washington whenever occasion requires, looking for whatever tariff or other legislation is necessary to their class advantage. Competition may be keen amongst cotton manufacturers; but that competition is not for a moment permitted to stand in the way of their concerted action in keeping up a well oiled class organization that can, if necessary, apply pressure enough at Washington for the opening of the Chinese or any other door of trade that the class interests would benefit by.

By their action in the interests of class well-being the elements of the various social groups demonstrate their perception of the truth that the

members are affected by the state of the body.

That the welfare of each is dependent upon the welfare of the whole is an unquestioned truism—none will doubt that the individual prospers more in a prosperous land than he can in a pauperized and stagnant country. No matter what the abilities of the individual, his well-being is more assured in a progressive nation like the United States than in a retrograding or stagnant nation such as China, Turkey, or Armenia.

In a particular country the fortunes of the individuals decline or advance in a general sense in accord with the condition of the whole, as we see in periods of panic as contrasted with busy periods.

Now, whilst this dependence between the unit and the whole is so apparent in the case of the citizen and the nation, it is just as intimate between any class of units and their entity. The members of the human body are healthy in accordance with the health of the entire body; and in the same manner the well-being of a member or limb is decided by the well-being of all its elements. If the hand is injured it interferes with the efficiency of the arm, and thence with the ability of the whole body. In these associations, then, we see an intelligent appreciation of the fact that an attack upon any portion of the body is a danger which, if not combatted, may spread and injure the whole.

Amongst certain groups of workingmen we find evidences of the same consciousness, as for instance, in the cigarmakers' organization, we find regulations that will not permit the smallest shop to accept a reduction of wage except by the sanction of the general body.

What the danger is in the neglect of the most inferior members can be fully estimated when we review the changes that have occurred in our own, and other trades within recent years. The introduction of disagreeable features in one or two places aroused no suspicion or alarm in the mass of the craftsmen; no effective opposition was offered to the menace; those whose interests were endangered lulled themselves into a false security by refusing to recognize the peril; and the result has been that the evil that was neglected when it might have been controlled, has spread until it has affected the welfare of all and has gone almost beyond the point of remedy.

When we take up the daily papers we find accounts regularly of conventions of various branches of trade: newspaper publishers, newsdealers, etc., and we find in the discussions that take place that those conventions are devoted wholly to the advancing of measures for the protection and improvement of conditions for the men who depend upon those branches for a living; restrictions against tendencies that would tend to deterioration, legislation for protection and improvement of their interests.

Notwithstanding the evidence on every hand of the activity of the intelligent in the interests of their class, we still find amongst workingmen a few boogish individuals who cannot and will not see that all that they can do as individuals will not prevent a de-

cline in their condition. No matter how fast, or how good a workman one is, he is not exempted from the influence of the general state of the trade in which he is employed. As an illustration of this let us turn to the cotton weaver and see how the general movement of industry has affected him. We find that some time ago he could earn 11 or 12 dollars a week running four looms, now he runs eight or ten looms for from six to eight dollars a week.

No matter what the energy or ability of the cotton weaver to-day may be, he finds himself unable to obtain the standard of life that was in vogue before the change for the worse occurred. He is subject to the conditions in his trade; and it would have paid him immeasurably better to endeavor to keep up general conditions than to pursue that policy that has ruined him seeking to better himself without giving any attention to his surroundings.

It makes no difference how clever may be the individual if he, whilst he may be a little relatively better than his neighbor, is absolutely a good deal worse off than he might be should he give the proper consideration to the fact that his prosperity is more dependent upon his environment than ever can be upon himself. However much of a braggart individualist one may be, it will be impossible to controvert the reality that if one works in China it must be under Chinese general conditions; and in order to establish and maintain decent and endurable general conditions, the individual is powerless alone; he must act in concert with those whose interests are identical with his own.

Of all the interests in society there are none that more need consideration and attention than those of the working class; and there are none that receive less attention.

Now this neglect of the welfare of the laborer can be attributed to no other source so much as to the spirit of irresponsibility that pervades the ranks of the workers. Workingmen, as a rule, devote no more thought to the problems by which they are surrounded than as if those problems did not affect them at all. They seem to dream that some other class in the community will take care of them, forgetting that the other classes have their hands full looking out for themselves; or they look with eyes of longing, as the Israelites of old, on every animated piece of human clay that fills the scene for the moment, as if expecting that he will be the appointed Moses who will lead them out of the land of bondage, only to wake up after awhile to place their Gomperses, and their Powderlys, Debses and Mitchells in the museum of stuffed prophets and lights that failed.

Others there are who entertain vague and indefinite notions that if things become much worse "something will happen"; "the people won't stand for it." Well, they have gotten the people of China, and Hindoostan, an even in the South here down to a pretty low level, and they are "standing for it" apparently; and it does not look very much as if there were any immediate danger of "something happening" in those regions. No, the people will stand for anything that they are not intelligently organized to resist and nothing will happen except what the people are in-

telligent enough to make happen. Those who suffer from evils are the ones who must battle out the overthrow of the evils; those who suffer from them not will never be in much of a hurry for their removal; and those who derive advantage from the wrong will strain their utmost against its ever being righted.

Now nothing can hide the real condition of affairs that exists at present. The working class is sufficiently powerful in numbers to compel a respectful hearing and adjustment of their grievances. The working class is as well equipped educationally to accomplish its purpose as were the barons at Runnymede, as were the middle class in the French Revolution, or as were the patriots in the American Revolution for the overthrow of the tyranny that oppressed them. With the power and the might that the workers possess, how do they comport themselves? By looking for some demigod to come and point out to them paths that they must hew out for themselves. By shirking this responsibility that rests upon their shoulders. Every workingman who neglects the duties that he owes to himself and his class, and who refuses to take a hand in the labors of upbuilding his own and his class interests is more responsible for the wretchedness that exists than any grudging capitalist tyrant. The tyrants are few and can easily be conquered, but the shirkers are many and drag down with their weight the whole of their class.

Of what avail to lament that the lives of the workmen and women and children are darkened by needless suffering and anxiety?

To what purpose is the protest against the increasing burdens that are heaped upon us, at a period when mechanical progress has made comfort and decency obtainable by all? What end does it serve to mutter against the injustice that compels us to starve periodically because we have by our industry created great abundance of the good things of life?

Our protestations and our lamentations are as absurd as that we should rail against the elements without seeking to provide ourselves with shelter and clothing as a defence against them.

What right has any man to find fault with the abuse that is heaped upon him, if he does not make an effort to protect himself? Yet this is the condition of the working class as a whole. They are the victims that are bled for the support of all the idle and useless in society; and instead of bending their energies to the task of ridding themselves of the useless and heavy burden, we find them going their several ways relying upon the possibility that is never fulfilled that someone else will do for them something that they will not do for themselves.

In youth we find them decking themselves out in cheap giegawags and endeavoring to persuade themselves that their place amongst the hewers of wood and drawers of water is only a temporary arrangement. A few years later we find them grown to man's judgment, and with appearance early faded by overtoll, the dreams of youth dispelled, they seek to compensate for the duineness of a meaningless existence by empty and vacuous pursuit of un-

attainable pleasure.

How many are there amongst the workers who associate with their fellows for the purpose of improving the condition of the class to which they belong? And, of those who do connect themselves with their trade organization, how few are there who ever devote any time to the consideration of the problems that surround them and their class. And how many are there who dodge their own responsibility by the convenience of reposing an unreasonable trust in so-called leaders?

This weakness and unwillingness of each of us towards our assumption of the responsibility for present conditions is at the bottom the cause of the backwardness of the Labor Movement and of the peculiar situation that is presented by a deterioration of the condition of the working class side by side with improvements in wealth production that should naturally serve to make toil lighter and life pleasanter.

Our destitutes are in our hands; we can by the spirit of irresponsibility invite greater hardships than have yet befallen us. On the other hand, if we accept the responsibility that is upon us, of cutting out through the present confusion a pathway that will lead to a reasonable and scientific industrial organization, we will, instead of the strikes, lockouts, bayonets, and panics, the worryment and uncertainty of next week's or next month's provision, come into the inheritance of the peace, plenty and security made possible by modern progress, and realizable only under a co-operative commonwealth of the workers, where the laborers shall possess the good things brought forth by his exertions, and where those who will not labor shall be prevented from absorbing the substance of, whilst harassing, the toilers.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 86,564
In 1900..... 34,191

THE INCORPORATION OF TRADES UNIONS.

The incorporation of trades unions is just now a much-discussed topic in capitalist press and capitalist circles. It is being extensively advocated by capitalist interests; Carroll D. Wright, for instance, claiming that it is one of the few improvements needed to make the labor union attain greater perfection. Others again claiming it necessary to the protection of capitalists in their agreements with labor unions, which, they hold are, as at present constituted, legally irresponsible.

This capitalist interests claim that by the incorporation of trades unions, trades unions will be given the same standing before the law as that possessed by the incorporated organizations of capital—a claim that no workingman with the power of observation and a grain of common sense, capable of application to everyday affairs, will believe. It has already been demonstrated that in injunctions and other cases against labor organizations—wherein capital has been permitted to inveigle men to take strikers' places, while the strikers have not been permitted to persuade the scabs by word of mouth to leave them—that the so-called equality of capital and labor before the law is a sham and a delusion.

The stupendous wealth which the corporations can bring to bear in the settlement of legal cases—wealth, compared to which that of the labor unions is like a few grains of sand to a mountain—also makes the so-called legal equality a very lop-sided affair.

The capitalist claim of equality before the law is, no doubt, not intended for serious consumption by the members of that class. It is intended for the workingman who can yet be gulled and used as an aid to fasten the chains of wage slavery on working class limbs.

The capitalist sees in the incorporation of trades unions a means of controlling them more perfectly and advantageously than at present. With the trades union in the meshes of the law his class can do with them as it pleases.

This is the lesson the capitalist is learning from the utterances of workingmen of England and New Zealand. In England, thanks to incorporation, the funds of trades unions are under the celebrated Taff Vale decision, liable for damages when through their actions, such as strikes, the interests of employers are affected. At the Swansea Labor Congress, President Bowerman described that decision as a signal for the legal pauperization of workmen; while other leaders of organized labor present declared nothing could be done in the future by organized labor for the regulation of wages and working time and the promotion of workmen's interests if the treasures of the unions were exposed to employers' raids. In New Zealand, thanks again to incorporation, the trades unionists are finding the operations of the compulsory arbitration law very onerous and unavoidable.

In both countries the workingmen find themselves trapped. And well they may, for in modern times all institutions of society are built and maintained in the interests of capitalism, and to this the law is no exception. The capitalists know this well. They consequently control the functions of State, making, enforcing and interpreting the law. When will the working class learn to do likewise? When they so learn incorporation will then be to their benefit. Until then it is a delusion and a snare.

ODELL'S LABOR RECORD.

The Republicans are busy distributing a campaign circular giving the labor record of Governor Odell. It is shown therein that Governor Odell has signed many laws alleged to be in the interests of labor, and in order to strengthen the argument it is claimed that the Republicans are responsible for the constitutional amendments allowing the passage of laws on hours of labor and the prevailing rate of wages to be placed on the statute books of this State.

This labor record is characteristic of the politicians of the capitalist parties. The capitalist politicians deny that modern legislation is class legislation, yet

they, nevertheless, make a demagogic bid for the labor vote by citing laws passed in the interests of labor, and, inferentially, against the interests of capitalists. This in itself should be sufficient to stamp the maker of such a record as a mere vote-bidder, as a man insincere and unworthy of the class to whom he applies for support. But there are also other characteristics that accompany this one.

Labor records are the devices by which capitalist politicians secure working class support to capitalist legislation. With the record of a few laws granted and promised and always declared unconstitutional or else allowed to remain unenforced, the working class is induced to support the candidates of the capitalist class, who take office, and with its consent and approval, as expressed at the ballot box, proceed to use the powers of State against it and in favor of the capitalist class.

That Odell will be no exception to this rule portions of his labor record, not printed in the circular referred to, will prove. Odell has used his office to send the militia to Glen Falls, N. Y., to intimidate the striking trolley-men there, and, as the news despatches reveal, compel them to come to terms with the companies.

In doing this, Odell has done what all his predecessors have done; that is what capitalist Governors are elected to do, and will so continue to do until Labor ignores these labor records, as printed by themselves, and votes to place the powers of the State into its own hands.

Workingmen, be not deceived by the "labor record" dodge. Remember that as the demagogic action of Governor Odell in bidding thus for your vote shows legislation to-day is class legislation and that consequently if you would have true working class legislation you must vote for working class representatives on working class principle.

Vote then not for Odell, but for De Leon, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party.

JAURES' EXAMPLE AND ROOSEVELT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The perfidy of the so-called "Socialist" movement of France, headed by Millerand and Jaures, and supported by the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist," party of this country, was well illustrated by a pair of incidents which occurred almost simultaneously Thursday, October 23, in France and the United States.

In France M. Jaures urged the government to follow the example of President Roosevelt in dealing with strikes.

And how, pray, does President Roosevelt deal with strikes, that his example should be commended by such a supposedly great anti-capitalist and Socialist as M. Jaures? Does President Roosevelt deal with strikes according to the principles of Socialism which demands the social ownership of capital in order that the robbery of the working class by the capitalist class, and the class conflicts, i. e., strikes, arising therefrom, may cease?

Let the other incident referred to, as reported in the news despatches, give answer:

Washington, Oct. 23.—Robert Bacon of New York, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., called on the President at the White House to-day, and accompanied him on a horseback ride. He returned to New York this evening. It is believed that his visit was in connection with the instructions to be given to the strike commission to-morrow.

Secretary Root and Attorney General Knox were in conference with the President until midnight, considering the instructions to the commission.—New York Tribune.

Jaures, in other words, would throw Socialism to the winds (as he generally does) and have the French government settle strikes as the capitalist interests of France would instruct, for there can be no doubt that the instructions of Roosevelt to the arbitration commission will be the instructions of J. P. Morgan to Roosevelt. Jaures, in other words, would have the French government act, not in the interests of society, or that of the great working class which is identical with society, but in the interests of the capitalist class as per instructions a la Roosevelt.

It is hard to tell which of these two incidents is the most glaring and amazing in its inconsistency and dishonesty: that of the alleged Socialist pretending to be working in the interests of the working class, while guided by capitalist example, or that of the alleged Republican President, pretending to labor in the interests of the whole people while taking his instructions from plutocrats.

It may be that a choice between these two incidents is like the proverbial choice between two rotten eggs; but no matter whether it is or not, these two incidents help to demonstrate the treacherous character of the so-called "Socialist" movement headed by Millerand and Jaures and supported by the "Social Democratic," alias "Socialist" party of this country. And as

the old saying rightly says that, You can judge a man by the company he keeps, so, in this instance, can the "Socialist Democratic," alias "Socialist," party be judged by the company it keeps.

Workingmen, be guided by this truth and cast your vote against this rotten American representative of the rotten Millerandism and Jauresism of Europe. Vote also against the parties of capitalism whose example it emulates to your loss—the Republican and Democratic parties. Vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party!

BILLION NEEDED FOR NEW TRUSTS.

There are a great number of workingmen who would be Socialists were it not for the fact that they are deceived by the oft-repeated declaration that trusts are but transitory and doomed to failure, and that they must in the course of time break up and return to the small production which they are so effectually killing. These workingmen are thus led by this reactionary fallacy to believe that the industrial evolution which will make Socialism inevitable—by expropriating the many to a point where it will become necessary to expropriate the expropriators—has no existence in fact, however sound it may appear in theory.

This fallacy has heretofore received many hard knocks. It has been pointed out that despite the failures of a few overcapitalized and wrongly organized corporations, trusts have continued to increase in ever greater numbers. It has also been pointed out that if failure were a proof of inability to survive small production is certainly doomed, as about 95 per cent. of those who embark in industry and commerce do not succeed.

But there is further evidence to hand to show how fallacious this theory is. This evidence consists of the conservative and vast preparations being made to launch trusts in the near future. According to the New York Commercial, a capitalist authority of the highest rank, "in the event of a continuance of favorable monetary conditions, many good sized industrial combinations will be launched within the next three or four months." Continuing the Commercial states: "A number of these industrial combinations would have been incorporated long before this had it not been for the stringent money market."

The list of the industrial combinations that will be launched if favorable monetary conditions continue are the Packers' Combine (better known as the Beef Trust) with a capitalization of \$500,000,000; the lead combination, \$60,000,000; the iron manufacturing consolidation, \$40,000,000; flint glass combine, \$30,000,000; zinc combine, \$30,000,000; chain combine, \$25,000,000; forge plant consolidation, \$15,000,000, and others with like and less capital.

The New York Commercial estimates that the combined stocks of the pending combinations and consolidations will not fall short of one billion dollars.

These conservative and vast preparations show conclusively that trusts are here to stay. That they are becoming stronger and more solid, and in the course of years they will make it as impossible for human society to return to small production as it is for the race to return to the industrial eras preceding it.

The progress of the race must be ever upward and onward through the classes born of economic evolution. It must regard the trusts as transitory in the sense that they are the inevitable steps leading to Socialism. Society, through working class growth, development, organization and political action, must take and own the trust. There is no going backward.

AN ENGLISH WARNING TO THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS.

The English working class is just now in the throes of critical conditions. Wages are declining, work is decreasing and the outlook generally is not encouraging.

The decline in wages has caused the Chamber of Commerce Journal to sound a note of warning to the masters and men (capitalists and laborers) of England. The Journal interprets the decline as foreshadowing "a relapse from the prosperity of the last few years"—in other words it is preparing England for the panic which its language plainly indicates it sees coming.

This note of warning delivered as it is by the highest commercial authority of England, and addressed primarily to the capitalist interests which it represents, should not be lost to the working class of America; for that warning shows the obverse side of the prosperity medalion with which the working class in now being dazzled. That warning gives an idea of what the working class must endure when the reaction which inevitably follows prosperity sets in a reaction of which the

prophets of prosperity make no mention in their campaign addresses.

Though this inevitable reaction is not likely to occur in this country in the immediate future, though there are no indications of such an event occurring at present, let no workingman be so foolish as to believe that panic is impossible in this country. Panic is possible in all countries where the working class is robbed of four-fifths of its products and where, consequently, the working class—the majority of the population—is unable to buy back all it produces. The result is a surplus of products, which, owing to the inability of the capitalist class—the comparative few in society—to export, consume, and reinvest in new industries, creates a glut and a panic.

Panics will not cease to be a part of capitalism as long as this robbery prevails. Most all the capitalist countries of Europe, including the most advanced, like Germany and England, have had or are now having periods of great industrial depression, and it is foolish to believe that this country, which is the leading capitalist country in the world, will be exempted from the inevitable workings of capitalism. It will require a little more time, but it will come eventually and it will come with a greater crash, a crash proportioned to its greater delay.

Though this inevitable reaction, as said before, is not likely to occur in this country in the immediate future, though there are no indications of it at present, it is well that the working class give it consideration when listening to the prosperity arguments of the parties of capitalism; for, if such consideration is given, the working class cannot fail to see the hollow mockery of a system of production and distribution which first intensifies its labor, decreases its wages, raises its cost of living, and increases the danger to its life and limb in times of "prosperity" and then throws it into idleness and starvation in times of panic. If such consideration is given the working class cannot fail to perceive that in so far as it is concerned the capitalist system is, in "good" times and bad, a system which is detrimental to its interests and happiness and which must therefore be overthrown.

Workingmen, be guided by these considerations when casting your ballot on election day. Remember that in voting for capitalist prosperity you vote also for its panics. Vote for Socialism which would give to the workers the full benefit of their product; which, through the collective ownership of capital, will remove the cause of working class robbery and thus give its members a prosperity that will be without panics. Vote against the parties of capitalism—whether Republican, regular or Social Democratic! Vote for the party of Socialism—the Socialist Labor Party.

That curious collection of soreheads, who have dubbed themselves the "Manhattan Socialist Club," and who have been rechristened by some S. L. P. men the "Manhattan Cocktail Association," are out with a lampoon—the four hundred and ninety-ninth this campaign has brought forth—the evident purpose of which is to prejudice S. L. P. voters and to make an attempt to accomplish what the Kangaroos of 1899 failed to accomplish with their "Socialists' Don't Vote" literature.

The first intimation of the lampoon, which is evidently held for distribution a few days before election, came through the columns of the Kangaroo Volkszeitung, to which paper the cocktailers had sent it. The second intimation came through a reporter of the Sun, that eminent champion of the rights of labor. He (the reporter) had been sent by the city editor to write the thing up and he came to The Daily People building for information.

The men in whose hands this production will fall, ought to bear in mind several things. First, and foremost, they must remember that election day is only a short while off. Second, that the contents of the Democratic "dough-bag" have this year been spent very much on the quiet. Third, that the shyder would-be legal lights that preside over the destinies of the cocktailers and who hang onto their jobs by the business they can bring to their employers, which business they manage to rake up by bringing bogus suits against the S. L. P. and bogus injunction proceedings against organizations affiliated with the S. L. P., are naturally not averse to taking in on the side anything that may happen to come along and is likely to help to "set 'em up again."

But why they should send their lampoons to the Sun is a most profound mystery. Surely, they cannot expect that the capitalist readers of that ultra capitalist paper can be shaken in their intention to vote for the S. L. P.—there being no such intention to be so shaken. Why don't they send the lampoon to The Daily People? There at least is a chance to reach those whom the cocktailers would like to get at.

"Mamie" Hayes has a third of a column squib in the Cleveland Citizen describing "internal fights and withdrawals" in and from the S. L. P., and stating that there are only two or three left in it. "Mamie" is generous. Her compatriots, the Kangaroos, of the United States, Timbuctoo and Patagonia, have us "dead," "without influence," and "fatherless"; but she is kind enough to admit we still exist. Thanks, "Mamie," thanks!

S. L. P. ECONOMICS.

MALLONEY EXPOUNDS THEM TO A FITCHBURG AUDIENCE.

The Class Divisions in Modern Society
—The Superabundance Possible Because of Machine Production—
Labor Power a Commodity—Labor Power and the Laborer—The Capitalist Parties and Their Pretences.

Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 21.—Enclosed you will find the report of the Socialist Labor Party members held in Fitchburg on Monday, October 20, taken from the Fitchburg Sentinel's issue of the 21st ult. L. A. D.

[Enclosure.]
"SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY."
Address by J. F. Malloney, Candidate for President in 1900.

"The Socialist Labor Party held a rally in W. C. T. U. Hall on Main street, Monday evening, at which the speakers, S. J. French of Lawrence and Joseph F. Malloney of Boston, declared that the mission of the Socialist Labor Party is to educate the members of the working class to a knowledge of the fact that society under capitalism is divided into classes, the capitalist class on the one hand owning and controlling the machinery of wealth production and acquiring control of the machinery of government through the foolishness of the workingmen who vote them into its possession. The working class on the other hand are possessed of nothing but their labor power, which they are compelled to offer for sale day by day in order to gain access to the machinery and produce wealth, a small portion of which is returned to them in the form of wages, thereby enabling them to eke out a mere subsistence, while the balance becomes the property of their economic masters.

"Mr. French acted as chairman and introduced Mr. Malloney, who was the Socialist Labor Party candidate for president of the United States in 1900.

"Mr. Malloney outlined the principles and position of the Socialist Labor Party. Its attitude toward the various political parties, and wound up by defining the difference between the Social Democratic, so-called Socialist, party and the party which he represented.

"The speaker began by declaring that the Socialist Labor Party is not a party to arouse the working class to a sense of its own class interests always told the truth. In this it differs from all other political parties. The various other parties are compelled to lie to the voters and they could not succeed in fooling the voters if they did not lie.

"The day with the machinery of production developed to such a point that it is capable of producing all that is needed in greater abundance than ever; developed to such gigantic proportions as to compel the division of labor and the social or collective operation of the machinery; with the ends of the earth brought together by the aid of science and invention; with all the material at hand to make possible ideal conditions and a more sane system, the capitalist class of to-day says that we must continue to submit to the rule and the will of the few individuals who own and control the means of production acquired through the robbery and exploitation of the class whose labor produced it.

"The labor power of a worker under the present system is as much a commodity as any other article that is bought and sold upon the open market.

"A person's labor power is composed of the sight of his eye, the drum of his ear, the muscles of his body, the training of his brain, in short his ability to labor in any line of industry. It is therefore inseparable from the person in whom it is embodied; the whole being, and the application of it to the machinery of production produces the wealth of the world.

"When a wage-worker sells his labor power to the capitalist he receives for it its exchange value in money in the form of wages, which enables him to buy the poorest food, the cheapest clothes and procure a tenement in the poorest quarter of the town.

"If the capitalist, instead of giving him wages with which to purchase them, had given him directly the necessary food, clothing and shelter, he would then be treating him as though he were his property, but the worker must be told that he is free and has the right of free contract, which creates in him a delusion which serves to blind him to the fact that he is not a wage slave inasmuch as that if he cannot find a purchaser for his labor power, in other words, a master, he becomes one of the army of the unemployed, and is free only to starve.

"The law of supply and demand plays its part in the regulation of the price of labor power just as in that of other commodities.

"Thus the large army of the unemployed created mainly by the installation of labor displacing machinery, provides a supply of labor power greater than the demand, consequently the competition among the workers for an opportunity to sell it results in a general tendency toward a still greater lowering of the price.

"The cost of production is also a factor, the main factor in regulating the price of a labor power.

"For instance: The man who delves in a ditch and who readily becomes efficient in his work, requiring no extra expense for training costs but little to produce; therefore, his wages are accordingly at the subsistence level.

"The doctor upon whom thousands of dollars have been expended before he becomes capable of practicing his profession, costs much to produce, therefore the price of his services are higher in proportion than those of the man who has cost but little to produce.

"Mr. Malloney attacked the Republican and Democratic parties and claimed that the former represented the plutocratic portion of the capitalist class, and the latter the dying middle class division which is being crushed out of existence by the trust-owning element; hence the cry of 'Smash the trust!'

stockholding class and the poverty and misery which falls to the lot of the wealth producers.

"Before closing he referred to the various minor parties that have appeared in the political arena, and particularly attacked the Social Democratic, now called Socialist party, producing documents from its own press to prove it hypocritical in its pretenses to be a revolutionary party of the working class, or indeed a party at all, which latter, he said, a quotation from the semi-annual report of its national officers, which he read from its official organ, the Worker, would show, to the effect that it is now divided into as many parties as there are States organized. The inconsistency of denouncing the use of the militia, while retaining in their ranks Carey, who voted for an appropriation for an armory in which to nurture those trained murderers of defenseless strikers; of pretending to oppose the old parties while harboring the men whom he had named; who have run simultaneously one ticket of an old party and that of the Social Democratic party, he claimed, proved them to be a treacherous, unstable crowd, and the man who supports them is in the same plight as the one who is foolish enough to support the Republican or Democratic parties.

"Those present listened attentively to the end, and in conclusion the speaker urged them to try to understand the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, and having done so, line up on Election Day in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, which, organized on strictly class lines, is pledged to the overthrow of the capitalist system through the capturing of political power and using it to declare the collective ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, and establish the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth."

The census of 1870, taking the steel and iron industry of this country as a whole, shows a total output of 3,263,585 tons, having an aggregate value of \$207,208,606. The census of 1900 shows a total output of 29,507,890 tons of products, having an aggregate value of \$804,034,018, or an increase of 388 per cent.

In 1870 there were employed in the steel and iron industry of this country 77,555 wage-earners, which number had increased to 222,607 in 1900, or 287 per cent. The wages paid increased from \$40,514,981 in 1870 to \$120,836,338 in 1900, or 298 per cent.

If the salaries of million dollar presidents and high-priced managers are deducted, since they did not exist thirty years ago, it will be found that the increase in wages is not equal to the increase in wage earners. In other words, it will be found that, after making such deductions, wage earners in the iron and steel industry to-day are receiving absolutely less than did the iron and steel workers of thirty years ago. Again, if the increased wages paid and the increased number of wage earners employed are compared with the increased value of the products in 1900, it will be found that the increased value of the product is 95 per cent. greater than the increase of wages and the increase of wage earners. In other words the iron and steel workers receive less wages to-day than they did thirty years ago, though they produce 95 per cent. more than they did thirty years ago.

News from the West states that the Cigar Store combine, alias the tobacco trust, is reaching out to Western cities. In Kansas City it has seven stores, in St. Joseph, while it threatens to enter Omaha and ruin the local dealers, who are organizing to fight it. How the small men are going to get the combine does not appear. It is believed they will appeal to competitors of the trust, in which case they will be between the devil and the deep sea, for the trust's competitors will throw them overboard as soon as they can make favorable terms with the trust. Something similar occurred in England during the tobacco war there. The American Tobacco Company made promises galore in order to win the retailers to its side. Not long since the American and its opponent, the Imperial, consolidated, with the result that the retailers are now suing for \$4,000,000 in bonuses which they were promised, but never had delivered to them, by the American.

"Labor Mayor" Eugene F. Schmitz, of San Francisco, Cal., is due in this city to-day. As becomes a true representative of labor, Schmitz will stop at the Waldorf-Astoria during his stay here. The fact that the rates there range from \$25 to \$300 a day, while those in the Mills Hotel, which are frequented by workingmen, are but 20 cents, should not startle anyone. It simply shows how much "labor," personified in Schmitz, has progressed in San Francisco, under his regime.

While the Waldorf-Astoria Schmitz will be the fellow-guest of such distinguished capitalists as John W. Gates. But since the "Labor Mayor" believes that capital and labor are one, it is no crime for him to associate with the better financial half of the one. To do otherwise would simply demonstrate that the "Labor Mayor" is devoid of those "admirable qualifications," which have caused the capitalists of the country to speak so warmly in praise of him.

Schmitz will be visited, while at the Waldorf-Astoria, by delegations from the labor unions of the city, who will avail themselves, most likely, of the opportunity thus afforded them, of aping the manners of their masters.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of distributing Socialist literature this year. The workers are ready to read. Future events are likely to increase this readiness. There is one danger among the average workingman. That is the belief that he can do nothing for his class if he be not an orator or a writer. This is not so. Much can be done by distributing leaflets. Every one can take a hand in that. And every one should take a hand in it. Systematic distribution should be begun. Block after block, house after house and floor after floor should be visited by Socialist Labor Party workers, and leaflets distributed in them. Such work will tell on election day. The workers, once they hear our side, will rally to it. On, therefore, with the systematic distribution of the leaflets of the S. L. P. Distribute especially the leaflet entitled "The Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party," push also "De Leon's Letter of Acceptance" and "The Workingman and the Trust." All hands to work.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM.—You look pensive, Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—So I am.

U. S.—And why, pray?

B. J.—You see there are so many parties in the field.

U. S.—What of that?

B. J.—They puzzle me; I don't know which to vote for. If I only knew which was the winning one.

U. S.—For you to vote it?

B. J.—(brightening up)—Yes.

U. S.—And is that the way you vote?

B. J.—Would you have me lose my vote?

U. S.—No. For that very reason I am surprised you should be guided simply by the knowledge of which is the "winning" ticket to vote it. If you vote that way, you certainly don't vote for a principle, and then you certainly throw away your vote.

B. J.—I know what you mean. You want me to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. I won't. I won't throw my ballot into the gutter; as you have been doing for several years.

U. S.—You voted for the winning ticket last time?

B. J.—I did, and the Republicans got elected!

U. S.—And thereupon Odell sent the militia to the Hudson Valley, to help the trolley companies break the law and keep your friends, the workers, at starvation wages. Was that voting at the stars?

B. J. (disconcerted)—Nay!

U. S.—I call that voting into the gutter, and call that throwing a vote away. And how did you vote at the previous elections? Did you vote again on the winning side?

B. J. (trying to look happy)—I did, and elected the Democrats!

U. S.—And thereupon Flower sent the militia into Buffalo and Cleveland military into Chicago to murder your fellow wage slaves. Is that voting right?

B. J.—By Jericho, I have been missing it every time!

U. S.—Now, look into my eyes. Who voted into the gutter every time? Who threw his vote away—right along? I, who voted against the scoundrels and helped build up the party that is to wipe them out, or who gave them the opportunity to outrage your brother toilers, you, who, by keeping your vote from what you know to be right, have delayed the day of our emancipation? Tell me who lost his vote, you or I?

B. J. (drops his head with shame)—I did, I lost my vote!

U. S.—Aye, worse than lost it: you licked yourself and therefore you put yourself on the losing side.

B. J.—'Tis so. I think I'll vote for the "Socialist" party.

U. S.—Otherwise known as the "Social Democratic," "Public Ownership," etc., party? It's a party in the interests of your master just the same as the other two.

B. J.—It is? Why they claim to be a working class party!

U. S.—That's what they are claiming. But don't you remember that alderman of theirs in Haverhill, Mass., James Carey, wasn't it nearly his first official act to vote an appropriation for an armory that would keep the militia in good form to shoot down strikers? Doesn't that show the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, etc., party to be an enemy of the working class on a par with the Odells, the Flowers and the Clevelanders?

B. J.—I remember that now, and it does seem they are a capitalist organization. But tell me, how long will it be before you win?

U. S.—Just as long as men like yourself look at elections as though they were a race. So long as most workingmen do that the Socialist Labor Party cannot win. But just as soon as you and the rest of the workers realize that elections affect their bread and butter, then they will join us; we will win.

B. J.—But the Socialist growth is slow—

U. S.—Would you make it slower by hindering the growth?

B. J.—The people are so stupid—

U. S.—Would you keep them in stupidity by preventing the growth of the party that is to free them?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—The Socialist Labor Party vote is like a lighthouse. The higher the lighthouse the broader the horizon it sweeps, the more people see it. If you want to keep the people in ignorance and helplessness, withhold your vote from us and give it to the enemy; if you want to inspire courage and hope into increasing numbers of despairing workers and hasten our day of deliverance, join us at the ballot box! The S. L. P. is the only party able to bring about the social revolution that will free us from the tyranny of wage slavery.

Hall Caine says his play, the "Eternal City," is uplifting. Most prominent plays are nowadays. The uplift, though, is mainly in the box office receipts.

Murphy, Tammany leader by the grace of Croker, sees signs of victory for Coler and Democracy. Tammany leaders, as a rule, don't believe in signs, unless

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, together with their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Suggestive Census Figures.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Taking the census figures which you publish to-day about the iron and steel workers, I find upon analysis that they are even more suggestive than your editorial comment suggests. In 1870 each worker produced on an average 42 tons which had a value of \$2,688 for which he received \$522 in wages.

In 1890 each worker produced on an average 132½ tons which had a value of \$3,700 for which he received in wages \$542. To result being that the capitalist received an increase of \$1,012 for each worker's increase of \$20.

M. Ruther.

Holyoke, Mass., Oct. 21.

"Differences," as Seen by Coates & Co. To The Daily and Weekly People.—I attach hereto the following clipping from the Colorado Chronicle, the leading organ of the "Socialists," owned and edited by that "bright, particular star," D. C. Coates, lieutenant-governor by the grace of the Democratic party, an easy conscience, and the consistency of the "Socialist" party in giving principles the go-by.

"THE DIFFERENCE."

"Editors Chronicle: I wish you would, through the Chronicle of this week, let me know the difference between the State Socialist Labor party and the De Leon party. I understand that the De Leonites have nominated a State ticket with one Knight at the head of it. Now please allow me to say that I have no use whatever for the De Leon faction, for I have found that their chief test in trade was in abusing labor unions. I do not think that anything can be accomplished through the Socialist party without the full and undivided support of the unions. One is just as necessary as the other—that is, under the present system. Under a socialist system of government it might be possible that unions would outlive their usefulness. I hand my Chronicle to a friend after reading them."

J. H. DeRenzy.

"Florence, Colorado. (The difference between the Socialist Labor party (De Leonites) and the Socialist party is that the former has always denounced trade unionism and blackguarded its members. A large number of the socialists in America disagreed with that idea and broke away from the De Leon crowd and the movement was split into factions. A convention was held in Indianapolis two years ago to unite all socialists in one party. Except a small faction of the De Leon followers, all socialists united and called themselves the Socialist party. This is the new party in Colorado. The fundamental principles and platform of the new party are identical with that of the old party and the differences between the two parties are simply that of methods or tactics. The new party believes in trades unions under present conditions and realizes that in them lies the strength of the coming socialist movement, while De Leon and his followers denounce trades unions and then organize a scab trades organization to take their places. The greater part of the time of the De Leonites is taken up in personal abuse of those who don't agree with them, and especially of trades unionists, while the new party confines itself to teaching socialism. The De Leon party has but a small handful of followers in Colorado, and their vote has decreased for the last four years. The new Socialist party will poll twenty votes this fall where the old party will poll one. The Socialist party is the true American working class party, and no one should be fooled by the ranters of the old school.—Ed.)"

Comment is unnecessary upon the query of Mr. DeRenzy, except on one point, which I will notice later. This is given to the comrades of the country that they may see the mental calibre of those who are willing to be led around by the nose by such as Coates, who believe that the "Socialist" party is made up of angels and intellectual giants.

The main strength of the Socialist Labor Party is its powers of abuse: that we know because we have been told it so often that some day we may come to believe it. There is no abuse allowed in the "Socialist" party, oh, no. But then—Mr. Coates is making a strenuous fight in his paper and on the platform; and, after carefully reading what he has had to say, I find it to be limited to abuse of Harry Insley, C. S. Thomas and the Democratic party in general. Mr. Coates' former allies, whom, with the ferocity notorious in the abandoned apostate, he finds to be bad in every respect.

It's a pity he didn't find it out sooner. We found it out when Coates persisted in being blind. And, again—there is a bonny little fight going on between the A. L. U. and the A. F. of L., and I would give a few of the pleasantists that are being exchanged were I not afraid that the postal authorities might interfere. Between the "Socialists" of the East, who dote upon the A. F. of L., a brilliant passage of arms is being carried on.

Oh, my goodness, there is no abuse going on. True, the air is full of fuzz and feathers, hair and fragments of clothes, but THAT is excused upon the same grounds as the monk excused the fight between the order to which he belonged and its rival.

"Why," he exclaimed, in indignation at the insinuation that it was not in the best taste, or calculated to strengthen the popular belief in their teachings, "why, we do that simply to get our hand in for the time when we will have to mix it up with our enemies."

Down with the man who asserts that there is no blood between the rival labor unions. It's just as likely as not that he is an A. L. U. man with the silly notion of speaking right out in school. "Down with him," say the warriors, "our enemies may call the others scabs, but if HE takes a hand in it,

why, we'll just put it in our papers that he is a 'De Leonite,' and abusive."

And so the miserable abuse is being played. The editorial in which A. M. Simons commented upon the action of the A. L. U., in its Denver convention, should be studied by every S. L. P. man. I say this at the risk of helping along the business of C. H. Kerr & Co. It, the editorial, is sublime. Simons is torn between two contending forces. He would be happy were either dearer warmer away. It would have been grand had the A. L. U. come out for Socialism without fouling the flag by declaring war against the A. F. of L. And Max Hayes is in as awkward a fix as Simons.

After all, they proved one thing beyond question, and that is that they think more of the A. F. of L. than they do of the "Socialist" movement. If this be disputed let the documents in the case be examined.

Oh, no, there is no abuse in the "Socialist" movement. That is proved by its semi-annual report, and the manner in which it deals love-taps to its own members. The "De Leonites" awful creatures, naughty, naughty, are the only people who deal in abuse.

That can be proved by casting an eye over the trades union fight in Colorado, and its effect upon the "Socialists" of the country. Fraternally,

H. J. Brimble.

Florence, Col., Oct. 20.

Mitchell's "Victory" and Labor in Politics—A Letter to an Editor.

Editor Dayton Daily News, Dayton, O. Dear Sir:—There are a few points in your editorial on "Keep Labor Out of Politics" in the News of the 21st inst. that I would like to go over with you.

Your first statement is, in capital letters, that "LABOR HAS WON the greatest triumph in its history in securing arbitration."

My dear sir, allow me to point out to you the fact that there is not a single representative of labor on the board of arbitration appointed by Theodore Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences between the slaves of the anthracite region and their masters and slave drivers. Let us put the proposition hypothetically thus: Suppose a number of people had been captured by brigands and were in course of being pilfered by the robbers and were resisting the operation with all of the means at their command of which they were aware; but were being worsted in that resistance; and in their desperation had appealed to one of the chief beneficiaries of the brigandage practiced by their captors to interfere in their behalf; and the said beneficiary had appointed an arbitration commission to decide the questions at issue between the robbed and the robbers; said commission being carefully selected from the ranks of the brigands themselves; and pending the decisions of this commission the people agreed to submit to being robbed on the same old plan. In this event would you say the robbed or the robbers had won the victory?

You say that Mr. Mitchell has won friends by a policy of moderation, etc. Mr. Mitchell is notoriously what Mark Hanna calls his "labor lieutenant"; and in submitting his arbitration proposition to Roosevelt he was but pulling the political chestnuts of his master out of the fire. Hanna and Roosevelt are antagonists in the race for the Republican nomination for President; and by forcing Roosevelt into this arbitration business, which I will confess, was very neatly done by Hanna with the aid of Mitchell, Hanna has incited a host of enemies for Roosevelt no matter what may be the result of the commission's work. If the decisions are in favor of the capitalists, then is "horganized" labor arrayed against him; and organized labor is still something to conjure with among the politicians, and if the decisions are in favor of the workers, a thing about as likely to happen as is a snow ball to last indefinitely in Hades, then is organized capitalism against him; and he would then stand as such chance of the nomination as would the aforesaid snowball after it had been in Hades a half minute.

You extol Mr. Mitchell for keeping himself and his people out of politics. Why, man alive, you might just as well extol Benedict Arnold, as an American, for keeping himself out of the Continental Army. IN POLITICS WAS THE ONLY CHANCE OF THE MINERS TO WIN THAT STRIKE; and John Mitchell knew it; and in keeping himself and his people out of politics he proved himself the most contemptible of traitors to the people that still blindly trust him. Just consider it for a moment—the working class of the State of Pennsylvania comprise over seventy per cent. of the population of that State; and were they to go into working-class politics they would sweep the Baers, with their "public be damned" policy, off the face of the earth.

You say that labor has no part in politics as an organization. You bet all your boots that it has. Organized capital is in politics up to the eyes in the Republican-Refuge parties; and labor is in politics in the Socialist Labor Party; and it is a curious thing to note that wherever the Socialist Labor Party grows formidable in its representation of the interests of the working class, there all of the parties of capitalism coalesce into one, and that one will soon be wiped out and the Socialist Labor Party, representing the interests of the working class, and the Republican party, representing the interests of the capitalist class, will be face to face with a life and death struggle for the possession of the earth; and there can be but one outcome of that struggle, the Socialist Labor Party will win; and it will then establish the reign of justice in the land, wherein he who will work shall enjoy the full fruits of his toil, and he who, being able, will not work must starve.

You ask the workmen voters of Dayton to "observe from what source the two parties derive their support, financial and otherwise." Roughly speaking, the Republican party derives its support, "financial and otherwise," from the big labor skimmers; and the Democratic party derives its support, "financial and otherwise," from the little labor skimmers. Of course, I will admit that it may be more pleasant for the worker to

be skinned by the small man than it is to undergo that operation at the hands of the big one; but to my obtuse mind skinning is skinning.

Hoping yet to see a better day wherein men may be honest, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. R. Fraser.

Dayton, O., Oct. 22, 1902.

Social Democrat a Scab.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The following is a copy of a telegram which Vice-President Valentine of the Iron Moulders' Union sent to George Kemp, the business agent for Easton, Pa.:

"1328 Chestnut. '21 A.G.—aa—34 Gd. Cincinnati, 27th. Geo. D. Kemp, Room 315, Odd Fellows' Temple, Phil., Pa. S. P."

"Wired Hardie yesterday. Received reply that men could only return to work by fulfilling promise of the committee. Insist upon them doing so. See Rex at once and make arrangement for their return."

"Jos. F. Valentine, 120 P." Rex is the vice-president of the Steel Company of Philadelphia.

Hardie is superintendent for the firm and it is stated that he also owns stock in the company. This is the same individual that had supper with Valentine in Newark, N. J., over some difference there.

In a letter that he wrote to Kemp, Valentine said that if it was the Hardie from Newark, that they (Valentine and Kemp) could do business with them and they did.

This is the kind of an agreement that Hardie speaks of.

We held a meeting and voted unanimously that we should not make the piece. This verbal agreement was, that if the piece was never made in grey iron that we would make it, but the firm got around it by saying that the pattern was never in the sand before. A new pattern was made as the old one was not much good.

Smith's men were out on strike so they sent the pattern up to the steel shops to be made.

The moulder made one piece (there were two pieces of it) when he happened to notice the bag where the pattern came from, so he told the committee who came and saw the boss and superintendent.

The superintendent said that he would have that piece made and told the boys a few days later that he had written to Valentine, so you can see that was how he happened to spring about Newark and the suppers.

The moulders were locked out three days, and a man by the name of Williams, a borer from within and a prominent member of the "Socialist" party, made the piece.

Daniel A. Scannell.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 21.

A Socialist Repudiates the Much-Named Aggregation.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The following letter may be embalmed in "The Socialist" (Seattle) waste basket, hence I ask you to give it space, as a condemnation to the spirit which moves me when I get one of the papers of the much named combination, especially when a request to subscribe accompanies it.

A. S. Dowler. "Editor The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.—I am in receipt of two copies of your paper with an invitation to subscribe. There was a time when such an appeal would have met with a prompt response, but not now. Now I know the Socialist party for what it is.

"At one time I was foolish enough to believe that the S. P. meant what it said when it claimed to be an uncompromising exponent of the working class. Its fusions with Democrats and Republicans for office, its anarchistic form of organization and its dirty and stupid deals with an endorsement of organized scabbery, stamped it as a capitalist come-on and stool pigeon, and so I quit it and joined the only genuine working class movement in America, the Socialist Labor Party.

The recent copy of your paper which you sent me indicates the palest condition of your aggregation of world's wonders, and an early death. Oh let it be soon, let it be soon!

Yours for the real thing.

A. S. Dowler.

El Paso, Texas, October 18."

Not Fit to Burn.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I closed you will find money order to pay for twenty-five subscriptions to The Monthly People and four to The Weekly People. They are all bona fide subscribers.

Some of the comrades are going down to Cincinnati Monday to hear James Connolly. This will be our only chance to meet him.

We received a consignment of fuel from Chicago and Pennsylvania. It was moved and seconded that we make lamp-lighters of it; but this was voted down, the stuff being considered not fit to burn. The refuse was consigned to the ash barrel, where it belongs.

B. Hilbert, Jr.

Hamilton, O., Oct. 18.

The Use of Industrial Commissions.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I enclosed receipt will explain itself. I submit it to point out the utility of any commission appointed by the President of the United States to settle strikes. The present Industrial Commission, appointed by the late President McKinley, some five years ago, proves that all Labor and Industrial Commissions, as far as the working class is concerned, are fakes and berths for labor fakirs.

In the present Commission, we find Mr. M. D. Ratchford, who was Mitchell's predecessor as president of the United Miners' Union—that man who knows all about the condition of the coal miners, although being in power five years, has done nothing for the miners or any other workers.

In May, 1899, the Industrial Commission sent out notice asking for information on the trust. I promptly mailed them "The Trust" article by Daniel De Leon. The receipt is the acknowledgment that they received it. That Industrial Commission has investigated the

trust and is still investigating, investigating, and that is all the new commission will do: Investigate, investigate, but never taking definite action in looking after Labor's welfare. The working class must look after its own welfare, no one else can or will. The working class can only look after its welfare by using its political tool, the Socialist Labor Party, in the general government, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, its special shop partisan political tool.

Respectfully,

Charles Sperle.

Somerville, N. J., Oct. 20.

[Enclosed Receipt.]

OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Bliss Building, 35-37-39 B Street NW.

James H. Kyle, Chairman.

Boies Penrose, Lee Mandle, Stephen R.

Mallory, John W. Daniel, John J.

Gardner, William Lorimer, L. F.

Livingston, John C. Bell, Theobald

Olsen, Andrew L. Harris, S. N. Dexter

North, Ellison A. Smyth, John M.

Farquhar, Eugene D. Conger, Thomas

W. Phillips, Charles J. Harris,

M. D. Ratchford, John L. Kennedy.

William E. Sackett, Secretary.

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1899.

Chas. Sperle, Esq., 3d Street and 8th

Avenue, Williams Bridge, New York.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge receipt of

your letter enclosing clipping concerning

"Trust." Respectfully,

W. E. Sackett,

Secretary.

The Monthly People the Opportunity;

the Present, the Time.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—

Recognizing the fact that the only way

to build a solid class-conscious Socialist

Labor Party vote is through education,

and realizing the vast number of persons

that can be reached and, consequently,

educated by the use of The Monthly

People, I have decided to hustle

to secure as many subscribers as possible.

You will see by my list of names, that

I have succeeded in getting sixty-four,

and I am not through yet. What is

more, I can state that I have obtained

every one of the sixty-four by my own

personal work and, what's better still,

outside of my own name there is not a

Socialist in the entire list.

It has been said that "Personal work

wins." So it does, especially in a matter

of this kind, and of the small amount

of ten cents per year for The Monthly

People it is in the reach of every comrade

throughout the country to "go and do

likewise."

So up and be doing, comrades. Get a

small vest-pocket book and tackle every

man that you are acquainted with and

don't leave him until you have his name,

address and ten cents for his year's sub-

scription.

I started out first with the intention

of procuring fifty subscriptions, but find-

ing it so easy, I have decided to get one

hundred. As I understand it, there are

about three thousand enrolled members

in our Party, and if everyone will get

one hundred names, and they can if they

will hustle, it will mean that The

Monthly People will have a circulation to

start with of one hundred and ninety-

two thousand! Isn't the mere fact of

such a large subscription list, which is

decidedly possible, worthy of the comrades' best efforts? I think so.

So get out and hustle, comrades, and

make it a point to get subscriptions from

your fellow workmen that are not

Socialists—that's the work that counts.

Let the Socialists themselves subscribe

for their own monthly by sending in

their own names.

I consider it a waste of energy to hustle

among the Socialists, as that will do no

material good. They are informed al-

ready. It is the uninformed that we

must get interested to make our work

count. And the only way to get them

interested is to get them reading Socialist

pamphlets and papers.

The Monthly People is the opportunity.

This is the time, so get into harness and

stay there until we have The Monthly

People in every workingman's home in

our several localities, and thus shed the

light that will show the working class

their chains of wage slavery from every

Socialist standpoint. Let us, by our

own personal efforts, introduce The

Monthly People to show to the unin-

formed working class that it is as ab-

surd to try and advance in civilization

for their benefit, politically or econom-

ically, by sticking to false ideas, as it was

for the astronomers to try and advance

while they clung to the theory that the

earth was flat and stood still while the

sun revolved around it, thus bringing

night and day. When the astronomers

threw off their false ideas and decided

that the earth was not flat, but round

and it revolved upon its axis, then they

did, indeed, make giant strides in

astronomy, and not until then.

So it is with the working class. As

long as they cling to the unscientific

theory that the capitalist class is a

blessing to them, believing that they, the

capitalist class, give them work, conse-

quently, a living, so long must they live

under a system that robs the worker to

enrich the idler.

This false theory must be overthrown,

by showing the working class that they

first produce their own wages in a few

hours and the rest of the working day

is devoted to producing wealth for the

capitalist class, consequently, the work-

ing class instead of, as they now be-

lieve, getting a living from the capitalist

class, produce everything and thereby

give the capitalist class a luxurious liv-

ing, while they must content themselves

with a mere existence.

Read the veil, comrades; read the

veil!

Yours fraternally,

Joseph H. Wilton.

New Brighton, S. I., Oct. 17.

Hanford's Economics Exposed—The

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Previously acknowledged.....\$ 113 42
Barnet Smith, on List No. 25..... 75
11th and 13th A. D's, New York, on List No. 31..... 2 10
20th A. D., New York, List No. 64..... 1 60
23d A. D., New York, List 58..... 2 40
12th A. D., Brooklyn, donation..... 1 00
7th A. D., Brooklyn, List No. 118..... 2 20
6th and 10th A. D's, New York, List No. 16..... 3 00
A. Kluge, on List No. 162..... 2 00
14th A. D., New York, List 33..... 5 00
14th A. D., New York, List 36..... 1 00
A. Gollerstepper, donation..... 50
7th and 9th A. D's, New York, List No. 21..... 6 00
Harry Halperin, donation..... 60
12th A. D., New York, List No. 23..... 1 00
35th A. D., New York, List No. 101..... 6 00
H. Hermansen, donation..... 2 00
32d and 33d A. D's, New York, List No. 80..... 1 75

Total.....\$ 152 32
Organizations that have lists are urgently requested to deliver to the undersigned all moneys collected as soon as possible.

L. Abelson, Organizer.
2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE S. T. & L. A.

The meeting of the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance was held on Monday evening, October 20, in the Daily People Building, New York City. Members present: Twohmy, Green, Campbell, Fritzel and Brower. Absent: Estes and O'Rourke.
Communications:
One from William Abberger, corresponding secretary of L. A. 374, Glaziers Union of Wilmington, Del., stating that members of said local employed in Blumenthal's leather factory were on strike because the firm discharged two of their members; Comrade Abberger requested that Newark affli other leather centers be notified of the trouble in Wilmington.
Secretary Brower stated that he had notified all localities where there were leather factories to keep away from Wilmington while this trouble is on.
Action: Received and filed.
One from D. A. 3, of New Bedford, Mass., stating that Comrade Thomas Lonsdale had been elected to represent said district at the seventh annual convention of the S. T. & L. A.
Received and filed.
One from D. A. 49, New York City, N. Y., reporting that Comrades Daniel De Leon, William L. Brower, Katie Pryor and Rudolph Katz had been elected to represent said district at the seventh annual convention of the S. T. & L. A.
Received and filed.
One from D. A. 19, Lynn, Mass., stating that Michael Tracy and Samuel J. French had been elected to represent said district at the seventh annual convention of the S. T. & L. A.
Received and filed.
One from D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., reporting the election of Francis J. Green to represent that district at the seventh annual convention of the S. T. & L. A.
One from D. A. 21, Hartford, Conn., reporting the election of Comrade Curtis to represent said district at the seventh annual convention of the S. T. & L. A.
One from D. M. Sachter, secretary of D. A. 15, asking for list of names and addresses of secretaries of local alliances of the S. T. & L. A.
Secretary Brower reported on receipt of above he had replied and called the attention of D. A. 15 to the fact that a precedent had been established by the board that all circular letters to locals of the S. T. & L. A. must be sent out from the general office. That on two other occasions when D. A. 15 has wished to send communications to all other locals they had sent the letters into the general office and the same were sent out from here.

Action: Communication received and action of the secretary endorsed, as the board see no good reason to deviate from this rule in the present case.

One from Arthur Byron, secretary of L. A. 378, Waterville, Me., enclosing copy of by-laws of said local.
Action: Referred to the general secretary to examine and if same do not conflict with the general constitution, and if they are found correct, general secretary was instructed to return them to the local.

One from L. A. 206, Providence, R. I., reporting that the weavers strike has been declared off in accordance with the following resolution:
Resolved, That though the power and wealth of the employers are so great as to wear upon us at this stage of the fight, yet, against the slavery which, by their oppression, they seek to fasten upon us, we will and will continue to combat with a spirit that is not conquered, but rather strengthened by our sacrifices to obtain justice; and be it further
Resolved, That though financial exhaustion compels us for the time being to bend, it cannot break our spirit, and we urge all who have secured employment elsewhere to remain there for the time being; we urge that none who now go into the mills will, under any condition, operate two looms; and we resolve that it is the duty of every weaver to ally himself with our organization, to support those who may be temporarily unemployed because of their refusal to submit to tyrannical treatment, and to display by solidarity of organization that

the oppression of those who would crush us has only bound us close together, and that which was intended to defeat and demoralize the workers will have the effect of nerveing them to efforts that will eventually lead to victory.
One from D. A. 49, New York City, N. Y., reporting the organizing of the Wrought Ironworkers' Union of Brooklyn, N. Y., and applying for charter.
Action: Charter granted.
Communications were also received from River Point, R. I., Salem, Mass., Syracuse, Schenectady and Troy, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Erie, Pa., Newark, N. J., Putnam, Conn., London, Ont., Plymouth, Mass., Denver, Colo., Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Wash., San Francisco, Cal., San Antonio, Texas, Yonkers, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., Bridgeport, Conn., Woonsocket, R. I., and Brooklyn, N. Y., asking general information, forwarding dues, etc., etc.
The general secretary then made report of his trip to Wilmington, Del. The strike of the Bower Glaziers Union, L. A. 374, of that city had been settled, the men gaining all their demands.
On the recommendation of the general secretary, Comrade Charles E. Adams, of Philadelphia, Pa., was commissioned a general organizer of the S. T. & L. A. The attention of the locals and districts is again called to the fact that the new constitutions are now ready. Price five cents per copy. Money must accompany all orders for constitutions.
William L. Brower, General Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on October 22, at 6 p. m. Moren in the chair. All members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.
Communications: One from Section Albany stating that that Section had been divided into branches, viz., Albany and Watervliet, with good results. One from Rochester about agitation. From Auburn about leaflets. From Utica about campaign matters, with \$1 enclosed on list. From Batavia asking for a speaker. Two from Carroll reporting progress as to meetings and campaign matters, also a financial report.
Sections Albany, Auburn and the Scandinavian Branch sent their vote on mileage fund matter.
The Agitation Committee reported 3000 leaflets sent to Watervliet, and that Wallace will organize a section at Fort Plain.
The committee on sending call for Daily People pledges to members of Section New York, and mailing The Weekly People to enrolled voters reported progress.
The committee on literature reported that the Polish leaflets are being issued. The Labor News Company reported that the Italian leaflets had been printed. It was decided to take 5000 for distribution in various parts of the State.
Adjournment followed.
Emil Muller, Secretary.

S. L. P. NOMINATIONS—UNION COUNTY, N. J.

For Congress, Fifth District:
JACOB GRIEB,
Plainfield, N. J.
For State Senator:
FERDINAND MAY,
Elizabeth, N. J.
For Surrogate:
PETER MERQUELIN,
Plainfield, N. J.
For Sheriff:
ALVIN KOERNER,
Elizabeth, N. J.
For Assembly:
FRANK CULLEN,
Plainfield, N. J.
GUSTAVE BRANDT,
Plainfield, N. J.
CHARLES A. MAEDER,
Elizabeth, N. J.
For Coroner:
ADAM SAMER,
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elizabeth City, Nominations:
For Mayor:
MICHAEL M'GARRY,
For Board of Chosen Freeholders:
JOHN A. ANDERSON,
JOSEF FRUTH,
CHARLES FALLATH,
FRANK JINDRAQUEK.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held October 20 at London, Ont., with Comrade Pearce in the chair. Darch absent without excuse.
Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.
Correspondence.—From De Vernet & Jones, asking for all papers, etc., pertaining to the Roadhouse-Gordon case. From Section Hamilton stating what action they had taken. The secretary was instructed to reply informing them what papers are required and where to procure same. From Section Toronto, also bearing on this matter and stating that Comrade Woodley had advanced \$5, the last amount paid Du Vernet & Jones from his own private funds; the secretary was instructed to reply, drawing on the treasurer for the amount mentioned and remit same to Comrade Woodley.

After reading a lengthy article from Section Winnipeg which they wished sent to the official organ for publication, the N. E. C. decided to return same with instructions that they send the matter direct to The People.

The semi-annual report of the national secretary and treasurer was laid on the table until audited by committee from Section London.
The secretary was instructed to send the name of Comrade J. Pearce before the party for confirmation on the N. E. C.
Philip Courtenay, Recording Secretary.

CARROLL'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for the State organizer, William H. Carroll. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do all in their power to make this tour a success.
October 29—Corning.
October 30 and 31—Elmira.
November 1—Owego.
November 2 and 3—Binghamton.

DISTRICT ALLIANCE 19, SOCIALIST TRADE & LABOR ALLIANCE.

The last regular meeting of District Alliance 19, S. T. & L. A., was held in the headquarters of Section Lynn, 28 Munro street, on Sunday, October 26.
Comrade Brennan was elected chairman.

Delegates were present from Local Alliances 330, 267, 368, 373 and Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade Loft, of L. A. 368, presented credentials as delegate to D. A. 19, which were accepted and delegate seated.

Minutes of previous meeting were then read and approved.

The treasurer reported that L. A. 330, of Salem, had collected \$14 towards wiping out the deficit incurred on the picnic.

A communication was received from General Secretary Brower relative to the coming national convention and credentials of delegates to the same.

Communication from L. A. 368, of Plymouth, asking for speakers and also sending quarterly report.

The auditing committee submitted its report, which was as follows:
Total receipts, \$119.00; total expenditures, \$145.70; deficit, \$26.70. This deficit was drawn from the fund collected to fight the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in Haverhill who had tried to victimize the members of the S. T. & L. A. The total fund was \$141.00, of which \$106.70 was expended, leaving a balance of \$34.30. Comrade Crotty holds \$21.00 of this, which leaves a balance on hand of \$13.30.

Balance of dues stamps from last quarter, 300 weekly and 305 monthly stamps. Bought during this quarter, 2,100 weekly stamps. Stamps sold during this quarter, 2,290 weekly and 250 monthly, leaving a balance of 110 weekly and 55 monthly stamps.

Supplies on hand from last quarter: 52 constitutions, 62 dues books, and 200 proposition blanks. Sold during quarter: 100 dues books and 100 proposition blanks, leaving on hand 52 constitutions, 62 dues books, and 100 proposition blanks.

The sum of \$48.00 collected by D. A. 19 in aid of the striking weavers was turned over to L. A. 368.

The auditing committee reported that it had audited the books of the defunct L. A. 332, Woodworkers' Progressive Alliance, which show total receipts, \$18.50; expenditures, \$15.45; leaving a balance of \$3.05, which was turned over to D. A. 19. Report of auditing committee adopted.

Report of Comrade Berry relative to the lawsuit against the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was accepted and laid over for new business.

Report of the committee on organization was accepted.

Report of locals:
L. A. 330 is holding three agitation meetings a week.
L. A. 267 reported that it was doing considerable propaganda.
L. A. 368 and 373 reported progress.
S. L. P. is holding good agitation meetings and is selling much literature.
It was voted that \$25.00 be drawn from the treasury to pay part of fee of Comrade Berry's counsel.

Voted that our delegates to the national convention offer an amendment to the national constitution that locals shall elect three delegates to the district to which they are attached, one for eighteen months, one for twelve months and one for six months.

Voted that the recommendation of L. A. 267 on the Crotty case be endorsed by the district.

Voted that our delegates to the national convention be instructed to vote for the abolition of all labels and trade devices from the S. T. & L. A.

Moved and carried that our delegates to the national convention be instructed to offer an amendment to the national constitution to strike out the sentence "at least three-fourths must be wage workers."

Voted that \$2.50 be drawn from the treasury for the purchase of a fountain pen.

Voted that the organization committee shall arrange agitation meetings in the various locals at least once a month during the winter, and that Plymouth be attended to immediately.

Comrade James Goodwin was elected to fill vacancy on the agitation committee.

Voted to adjourn.
John White, Secretary.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.

Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District—Joseph Youngjohns, of Lawrence.
Fifth Essex Senatorial District—John Howard, of Lawrence.
Sixth Essex Representative District—Aldred Holl, of Methuen; John Kenney, of Lawrence.
Seventh Essex Representative District—Robert Lawson, of Lawrence; Francis Worster, of Lawrence; Frank Fulton, of Lawrence.

RALLY AT SOMERVILLE.

Section Somerville, S. L. P., will hold a rally in Independent Hall, Hill Building, Union square, Somerville, Friday evening, October 31, at 8 o'clock.
Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, candidate for governor, will address the meeting. Charles A. Johnson of Somerville, candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, will preside.

All readers of The Daily and Weekly People, acquainted with wage-slaves who reside in Somerville, are urged to prevail upon them to attend this meeting.

BUILDING UP GOOD ORGANIZATION.

Watervliet, N. Y., Oct. 26.—We are building up a good organization here. We took in six new members at last meeting, October 24. We now have seventeen members in good standing.

WALTHAM, MASS.

Joseph F. Malloney, late candidate of the S. L. P. for President of the United States, and Sam. J. French, of Lawrence, will address a meeting in Foresters' Hall, Central Block, Main street, opposite City Hall, Waltham, Mass., Sunday, November 2. Readers of The People should attend and bring their friends.

PUSH IT ALONG

No recent event in Party history has aroused so much enthusiasm as the launching of The Monthly People.

Comrades throughout the country are sending in commendations on the first issue. It shall be our endeavor to make each succeeding issue better than the one before.

We are anxious to have the The Monthly People reach those who know nothing about Socialism. Those who are already readers of The Weekly People should be passed by for the greater field beyond.

So as to avoid complications with the post office, we would urge upon those gathering subscriptions to see to it, that readers pay for the paper in every instance.

We have prepared blanks for the gathering of subscriptions. Send in for a supply.

Push The Monthly People

SECTION CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

October 29.—Public Square, Goerke.
October 30.—Public Square, Dinger.
November 1.—Public Square, Kircher and Dinger.

November 1.—West Side Market, Goerke and Holwell.
November 3.—Public Square, Dinger and Kircher.

Sunday afternoons, weather permitting, at Public Square, Dinger, Goerke and Kircher. James Matthews, Organizer.

W. W. COX TO WIND UP THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Schedule of Dates.

October 29—Indianapolis.
October 30—Alexandria.
October 31—Muncie.

November 1—Indianapolis.
Throughout the week, noon shop-meetings will be held in Indianapolis.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$.40
Application cards, per 100..... .40
Constitutions, per 100..... .70
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NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 20.—Section Newport News, at convention held October 12 for the purpose of nominating congressional candidate for the second district, of Virginia, chose Comrade P. N. Wiggins as its nominee.

ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

October 29—Jacksonville, Ill.
October 30—Chicago, Ill.
November 1—Duluth, Minn.
November 2—Minneapolis, Minn.
November 3—St. Paul, Minn.
November 8—Salt Lake City, Utah.
November 9—Salt Lake City, Utah.
November 13—San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, ATTENTION!

Section Essex County will hold an important meeting on Sunday, November 2, at 3 p. m., at headquarters. Every member should be present without fail on this occasion. Challenger certificates will be ready for members, who should call and get them.

William Walker, Organizer.

S. L. P. MEETINGS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

October 29—Gloucester. N. Silver and Jos. F. Malloney.
October 29—Hyde Park. J. P. Finegan and S. J. French.
October 29—Everett. L. Englehardt and M. T. Berry.
October 30—East Cambridge, Blake Pump Works, at noon-hour. Finegan and French.
October 30—East Cambridge, Institute Hall, evening. Jos. F. Malloney.
October 30—South Farmingham. J. P. Finegan and S. J. French.
October 31—East Boston, Maverick square. Jos. F. Malloney.
November 1—Haverhill, Washington square. S. J. French and J. F. Malloney.
November 2—Waltham, Foresters' Hall. S. J. French and J. F. Malloney.

Meetings will also be held about every evening up to election day in Boston and vicinity, Everett, Lynn, Salem and other cities with M. T. Berry, J. F. Malloney, Jas. A. Bresnahan, M. D. Fitzgerald, Jas. R. Nugent, M. G. Powers, S. J. French, F. Bombach, G. Nelson, C. Meyer, F. Jordan, F. Keefe, J. R. Oldham, J. W. Ryan, M. Tracey, S. Surridge, T. F. Brennan, J. Eustis, J. A. Henley and others as speakers, while a corps of sturdy volunteers will distribute campaign leaflets through every ward and district.

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CORREGAN IN BRIDGEPORT.

Shows the Development of the Trust and the Class Struggle—Hammer the Fakers.

Special to The Daily People.
Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 21.—Chas. H. Corregan spoke here last Friday and Saturday evenings and stirred things up quite a little.

Friday it was cold and raw and people were hurrying along so that it took Corregan five or ten minutes to get a small crowd together. But his voice rang out clear, and gradually those who stopped for curiosity remained to listen to the forceful arguments of the speaker until we had about 150. Seeing that rain was coming, Corregan closed about 9 o'clock.

Saturday we had a fine meeting, the weather being warmer. Corregan took up the trust, showing the development of the tool from the small, simple, individual tool to the mammoth, complex social tool. He then outlined the process of appropriation by one class: how the line of demarcation between the tool-owning class and the non-tool-owning class began with the first stage of production for profit; that the class line was imperceptible to the bulk of the people then because the tools of production were in part in possession of the workers, but in the past 100 years we have witnessed the total expropriation of the instruments of labor out of the hands of the working class and hence we are to-day absolutely a toolless class depending upon another class for the right to work. He then showed that the class interests of the capitalist class and the working class conflicted, because of this private ownership of these necessary social tools and that a class struggle was the consequent result. The Socialist Labor Party honestly planting its feet on these historical and economic facts, demands the abolition of private ownership in the tools of production and distribution, in short, of the social means to create wealth; thus establishing a Co-operative Commonwealth in which no idle, useless or parasitical class could exist.

He then lashed into the fakers of all stripes, particularly the trades unionists with their "no politics only for the leaders in the union"; aptly illustrating his points with the recent doings of a dirty fakir, J. J. O'Neil, who has been trying to crawl up the Economic League ladder into the Democratic nomination for representative. He then lashed the Kangaroo, someone having called out, "How about Carey?" The questioner seemed to enjoy it, but the only Kang in the crowd I could see crawled away. A large number of leaflets, some cards, and 47 pamphlets were sold.

The polishers and buffers of the Wheeler & Wilson Co., who were on strike since last week, returned to work yesterday, an agreement having been made to do work in future on a piece-work basis. This will of course suit the manager, Mr. Eames, as he can play them against each other and thus cut wages indirectly.

The polishers and buffers made a curious demand according to their leader, who stated in a letter in the "Farmer" that they wanted a \$3.00 a day minimum wage, but this would leave Mr. Eames, the manager, a right to pay \$2.50 to those whom he thought not entitled to the \$3.00 per day.

DE LEON IN UTICA.

Has Good Meeting—Jonas and Hanford Aid S. L. P.
Special to The Daily People.
Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20.—One of the best mass meetings of the Socialist Labor Party ever held in this city was held to-night in Mechanics' Hall. Daniel De Leon, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, was the speaker of the evening. A large quantity of literature was sold and distributed, the crowd eagerly taking them. Subscriptions were also taken for the Daily, the Weekly, and the Monthly People.

A short time ago the Social Democracy, of corrupt political and scab record, let loose in this city two of what it considers its star speakers—Alexander Jonas, in German, and Ben Hanford, in English. The meetings of both were chills. Germans who attended Jonas' meeting say he talked against time and said nothing; his principal occupation while speaking was to pull up his trousers; and as to Hanford, he is pronounced a "ranter" and talked like a backwoods parson. They both did the S. L. P. much good.

Good Meeting in Newark.

Special to The Daily People.
Newark, N. J., Oct. 25.—At a meeting held Friday, October 24, down in the Twelfth Ward, under the auspices of L. A. 347, S. T. & L. A., sixteen pamphlets "What Means This Strike?" were sold. The audience, though small, was attentive. The unprecedented sale of literature showed the working class to be awakening. Not a Kang was present to ask a question. The Workingmen's Literary Circle lent a hand in conducting the meeting.

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By Karl Marx

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